The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,131.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Baxter, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Jan. 19	Leave Galle	Jan. 29
„ Rutnagherry	20	„ Negapatam	31
„ Vingorla	20	„	Feb.
„ Carwar	21	„ Pondicherry	1
„ Mangalore	22	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	23	„ Visagapatam	5
„ Beypore	24	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	25	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	27	„ False Point	7
„ Colombo	28	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—This Line will further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

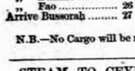
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Jan.	Jan.	Down. Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	& 25	Leave Bussorah	29 & 12
„ Kurrachee	15	29	„ Fao	29 12
„ Guadur	16	30	„ Bushire	31 14
		Feb.		Feb.
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	16
„ Bunder Abbas	21	4	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Linga	22	5	„ Muscat	20
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Guadur	22
„ Fao	26	9	„ Kurrachee	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13 27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Madras," (1,185 Tons, and 275 H. P.), Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 22nd January, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)

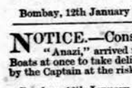
THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattrass, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)



MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SON'S Ship "City of Bombay," 990 Tons Register, Captain Adair, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "Anazi."

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Toftcombs," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Toftcombs."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Glenlilt," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Glenlilt."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ardgowan," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Ardgowan."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 966 Socket Pipes, marked A.B. in a diamond, shipped by Mr. Frederick Madeley, for Messrs. McDonell, Steven, & Co., per "Ceylon," from Glasgow, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents of Ship "Ceylon."

Bombay, 16th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "British Viceroy," Peterson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Peterson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "Edinburgh," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Logan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents Ship "Edinburgh."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "Robinson Crusoe," Vinnis, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Vinnis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents ship "Robinson Crusoe."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Desdemona," Captain Deslandes, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Deslandes will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.
Agents for Captain Deslandes Ship "Desdemona."

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Isabella Hercus," Captain Fillan, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Fillan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be first sent for our countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Fillan, Ship "Isabella Hercus."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA,

(Credit Foncier Indien), Limited.

We beg to give notice that the Board of Directors have appointed Edward Hewett, Esq., Manager of this Branch of the Bank, and he will assume charge from this date.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st December 1868.

With reference to the above notice I have to-day taken charge of the Bank's Business in this Presidency.

E. HEWETT, Manager.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

N.B.—The Offices of the Bank have been removed to the Old Commissariat Building, corner of Parsee Bazaar Street and Church Gate Street.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. }

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Strap.
½	„ Under-vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Corresponding Firm:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, 23rd Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette," (1491 tons, H. P.), Captain A. Parish, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo, for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, and London.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday the 22nd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th January 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the end of this month.

THE Ship "Daniel Rankin," 1,048 tons Register, Captain Harland, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Sumatra" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels Accelerated Cargo ex

s. s. "Tanjore," from Southampton, 19th December.
„ "Delta," from Marseilles, 27th December.
Unaccelerated Cargo ex
s. s. "Minia," from Liverpool, 7th December.
„ "Ripon," from Southampton, 12th December.
„ "Ceylon," from Marseilles, 26th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Agents of ship "City of Brussels."

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "Arctic," Captain E. Nordbeck, from Gefle, are requested receive orders from the undersigned and send boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
Bombay, 18th January 1869. No. 9, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "British India," Raymond, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Raymond will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1869.

FOR SALE, a Mail Phaeton, in capital order, with good strong serviceable Horse, and set of Harness. The whole Turn-out Rs. 700. Apply to "X. X. X.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.—A public meeting in connection with the above Society will be held in the hall of the Money School on Wednesday first, the 20th current, at 5 P.M.

The Hon. A. B. Warden will preside.

The following gentlemen are expected to take part in the meeting:—

Col. Kirby, Rev. Dr. Wilson, James Douglas, Esq., Rev. D. Macpherson, Dr. Blaney, Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, Dr. Partridge, Rev. D. C. Hoyd, and Rev. Geo. Ledgard.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

London Society, vol. XIV., July to Dec. 1868	Rs. 8 0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. V. ditto	5 12
The Young Englishwoman, vol. II. ditto	5 8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. LVIII. ditto	4 8
Wells's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1869	4 8
Nystrom's Pocket Book of Mechanics	5 12
Engineer's and Contractor's Almanac for 1869	0 8
St. Ursula	56 4
Eliot's The Spanish Gypsy	5 12
Blackburn's Travelling in Spain	4 8
Melvill's The White Rose	3 12
Penley's Sketching from Nature in water colours	15 12
Cloudland and Shadowland	2 12
Mincer, the Island	2 12
Cassell's Technical Series—Projections	1 8
Bourn's Famous London Merchants	3 8
Old Friends and New Faces	3 12
Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, Parts 1 and 2	1 0
Powell's Medical Electricity	2 12
Browning's The Ring and the Book	5 12
Greenhow on Chronic Bronchitis	5 12
Wells on Diseases of the Eye	18 0
Waring's Indian Pharmacopœia	4 8
Gresley's Note Book. By a Lady	1 8
Lette's Correspondence Register	3 12
Cooper's Stories of the Prairie	3 12
Sutton on Faith and Science	3 12
The Criticism of "Echoes"	8 0
The Chaplet of Pearls, 2 vols.	9 0
Lowell's Under the Willows, and other poems	4 8
Speckter's Picture Fables	3 12
Milman's Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral	13 8
McLaren's Physical Education	5 12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	3 8
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days	9 0
Aunt Louisa's London Picture Book	3 12
Sunday Picture Book	3 12
Sherer's Desk Book of English Synonyms	2 12
Malton's Illustrated Drill Book	3 12
Burritt's Pippins and Cheese	2 12
Marryatt's Poor Jack	2 12
Bell's Great Parliamentary Bore	3 12
Burritt's Thoughts and Notes at Home and Abroad	0 12
Rowney's Guide to Oil Painting	0 12
Winsor and Newton's Hand-books of Painting. 17 Sorts. Each	2 0
Bacon's Theory of Colouring	0 12
New Play.—Pieces of Pleasantry	
Play Books.—Rough Diamond. Good for Nothing. My Daughter, Sir. Only a Halfpenny. Spitalfield's Weaver. Each	0 8
Burch's Banjo Instructor	1 8
Christy's Minstrels ditto	0 12

NEW ITALIAN NOVELS.

Barrili's Capitan Dodero	1 0
Farina's La Speculatrice	2 0
Cesana's Dopo Ciquant-Anni	2 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

St. James's Hall C. Minstrels' Songs, 2 parts	1 8
Collins's, Lloyd's, Cowell's, and Mackney's Comic Songs. Each	0 12
Bishop's Glees. Parts 1 and 2	1 8
100 Glees, Rounds, and Catches	0 12
Song.—Looking for Somebody	1 8
——— The Belfry, quaint and olden	1 8
——— Shadows of Angels' Wings	1 8
——— Beautiful and True (duet)	1 8
——— God bless the friends we love	1 8
——— In the merry Christmas time	1 8
——— Brighter days will come	1 8
——— Then you'll remember me	1 4
——— Oh would I were a bird	1 8
——— What need have I the truth to tell!	2 0
——— Marion's Song	1 8
Waltzes.—Fairy Rose; and the Bridal Bouquet. Each	2 0
——— The Victoria	1 8
Galops.—Theodore, Rs. 1½; and the Storming of Magdala	1 8
Quadrille.—Field of the Cloth of Gold	2 0
——— Christmas Echoes (duet)	2 0
——— Toujours Gai; and Harlequinade. Each	2 0

NEW CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS IN QUANTITY.

Bombay, 18th Jan., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ARMY LISTS, ALMANACS, &c., for 1869.

	Bombay.	Outstations.
Bombay Army List, January	Rs. 3	Rs. 3½
Madras ditto	4½	5
Bengal ditto	5½	6
Royal Monthly Army List for Dec. '68	1½	1½
Hart's Yearly Royal Army List for Jan. '69	15	16
Royal Navy List for ditto	2	2½
Times of India Bombay Almanac '69	8	8½
ditto small edition	1½	1½
Punch's Pocket Book	1½	2
——— Almanac	1	As. 5
Bow Bells' Almanac	1	10
The Tomahawk Almanac	1	5
Engineer's and Contractor's Almanac	½	10
Weale's ditto Pocket Book	4½	Rs. 4½
The British Almanac and Companion	3	3½
Gutch's Scientific Almanac	2½	3

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SACRED CONCERT.

Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K. C. S. I.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G. C. B., K. C. S. I.

COMMODORE SIR LEOPOLD HEATH, K.C.B.

Stewards.

HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS, C.S.
„ L. H. BAYLEY.
„ A. BROWN.
„ COL. W. F. MARRIOTT, C.S.I.
COL. H. D'O. TORRENS, C.B.
REV. W. MAULE.
G. S. V. FITZGERALD, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.
H. E. ASTLEY, Esq.

THE CONCERT will take place in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 9 o'clock P.M. The proceeds will be devoted to the Cathedral, Colaba, and Scotch Choirs.

Tickets will be ready for issue on Friday next, at Messrs. Thackers, Vining, & Co., Rampart Row, where a plan of the Seats (numbered) for the above occasion, can then be seen.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Front Blocks.....Rs. 10 | Side Blocks.....Rs. 5

STOP! STOP!!

AND SEE

STEVENS' CIRCUS
ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS WONDERFUL TROUPE
will make their
THIRD APPEARANCE
ON TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1869.

LOOK FOR NEW FACES,
NEW FEATS, AND LOTS OF FUN.

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME LEON.

SEE THE DASHING EQUESTRIENNE, MDLLE. CARRIE.

WONDER AT THE
INFANT PRODIGIES,
AGED RESPECTIVELY 10 AND 8 YEARS,
in their
MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE
on the
DOUBLE TRAPEZE.

THE GUM ELASTIC MAN,
will delight and surprise all beholders.

ALL ENGLAND'S VAULTER,
PABLO FAUQUE,
WILL ASTONISH BOMBAY.

THE NEW CLOWN AND SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER,
DAN RICE,
will "speak a piece" if prompted promptly.

THE OLD FAVOURITE,
H. P. STEVENS,
as
THE FIRE KING,
THE SLACK WIRE MASTER,
and
JUGGLER OF THE WORLD.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained at the following well-known Establishments:—Treacher & Co.'s; Soundy & Co.'s; Oriental Exchange; Divan Exchange; and Ragoo Shamjee's.

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Puttoo, in next door left hand.

CHEAP BUNGALOW to be LET, in a cool and healthy part between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station, consisting of one Hall, one Bed-room, one Dining-room, one Dressing-room, and 2 Baths, with good Compound, Water Pipes, suitable convenience for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Muncherjee Rustomjee Battliwala, Gunbawa Street, Fort, between 10 and 11 o'clock at noon.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Sale of Work.—Children's Clothes, Cushion, Antimacassars, Toys, &c., in behalf of Female Education, at the Money Institution, facing the Esplanade on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 6 o'clock P.M. each day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Public are informed that Mr. George Pilcher has been appointed Carting Agent between the Railway Stations of Nandoora, Nemgaum; Budmaira, and Nagpore, and the Towns of Khamgaum, Oomrawuttee and Kamptoe.

The Company are prepared to accept Cotton, Seed, Grain, Salt and other Merchandize at their Agent's offices as above, and to book the same to Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at through Rates.

Cotton Rates.

From.	To.	Full pressed Cotton.	Half pressed.	Docra.
		pr. md.	pr. md.	pr. md.
Khamgaum	Bombay	1-3-4	1-11-8	2-8-7
Oomrawuttee	Bombay	1-5-7	2- 1-0	3-1-9

Mr. Luckmidass Cullianjee's connection with the Company as Carting Agent has ceased.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

BANK of BOMBAY, in LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation) will be held at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday the 21st day of January, 1869, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the following purposes:—

First—To receive a supplemental Report of the progress made in the liquidation of the bank.

Second—To appoint and fix the remuneration of a Liquidator in the place of Mr. John Stuart, who will then tender his resignation as Liquidator of the Bank.

JOHN STUART,
Liquidator

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 16th November 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Bento Francis Gomes, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted to mortgage all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, belonging to the said Bento Francis Gomes, situate at Lower Mahim, near Dadur, in the Oart called or known as Bomblo Oart, formerly belonging to Purshotum Gunoba, and at present belonging to Luiza Fulquera Velles, and which dwelling-house is assessed under No. 338 in the subdistrict of Mazagon. Persons having any claims upon the said house and premises, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me, the undersigned, at my residence, No. 142 in Punch Moky Marothi Lane, near Bholeshwur, or in the Bombay Education Society's Press, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default thereof the mortgage will be completed without any reference to any such claims.

ANUNDROW BALLAJEE.

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1866, and of the Imperial Banking and Trading Company.

Upon reading the affidavit of Cowasjee Eduljee, sworn in this matter on the 16th day of January instant, and the Exhibits thereunto annexed, and upon hearing the Solicitors to the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, I do order under Section 128 of the above Act that all Creditors who shall not have proved their debts or claims against the said Company on or before the sixth day of April next shall be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 16th day of January 1869.

C. SARGENT.

C. E. AND F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Goa Powder.—This specific for Herpes is well worthy of trial for other diseases.

Goa Powder in Solution.—More rapid in action and less irritating. A weaker solution can also be prepared, miscible with water.

Ispiagool Pu. Isp.—Very successful in chronic dysentery.

Oleum Gynocardiæ Pu. Isp.—Chaulmogra Oil, strongly recommended for Leprosy.

Richardson's Styptic Colloid.

Richloride of Methylene.—The new Anæsthetic introduced by Dr. Richardson.

Extract of Meat Biscuits.—Very concentrated.

American Eclectic Remedies.—Leptandrin, Irisin, and many others.

Sulphurous Acid Spray Apparatus.—As recommended by Dr. Dewar, Dr. Fairman, and others, for cough, diseases of the chest, Typhus Fever, &c.

Sulphurous Acid for above.

Chest Expanding Braces.—For diseases of the chest and digestive organs.

India Rubber Ice Bags.—For the head and other parts; much superior to bladders, oiled silk, &c.

Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron.—(Bullock and Reynold's.)

Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron (Parrish's formula.)

Syrup of Phosphate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia (Easton.)

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

	Rs.	Rs.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.		
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knicker-bocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

	Rs.	as.
SHIRT DEPARTMENT.		
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	8
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

	Rs.	as.
COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
The Edinburgh with Tie „	7	0
The Belgian with Tie „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspeare with Tie „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

	Rs.	as.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.		
The Duke of Elinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Ascot, Marseilles, Satin, &c., Rs. 3-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

	Rs.	Rs.
LINEN DEPARTMENT.		
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8	to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

	Rs.	Rs.
JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.		
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enamelled	16	„ 30
Sleeve Links	14	„ 30
Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

	Rs.	Rs.
TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.		
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	15	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Rattan Rugs	12	„ 50
Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		

	Rs.	as.
HAT DEPARTMENT.		
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	8	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Castab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY — Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. „ Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S — Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves.....R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	560
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
900,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1330
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	820 to 825
1,080,000	1,000	500	„11-14	Do. New	350
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	1050
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	750 to 755
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	1000do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	1000do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	1000do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Pramji Cowaji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
45,000	2,500	1,350	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
[25,000	2,000	750		Victoria Press, Madras	135

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	do.	99
Madras	Do.	99 Nominal.
China	do.	216 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	„	10-4
Spanish Dollars	„	225
Carolus	„	220
Mexican Dollars	„	220
German Crowns	„	210
Five-Franc Pieces	„	223
Bar Silver	„	106-8
Gold Leaf	„	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	16-8

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 16th January 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	At debit.
Deposits at Head Office	2,11,91,172
Deposits at Branches	11,94,571
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,22,687
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,35,392
	Rs. 2,95,57,438

Assets.	
Government Securities	10,89,973
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	5,91,249
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	51,06,321
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	47,53,915
Dead Stock	4,65,181
Stamps	5,897
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	13,68,945
Overdrafts	1,467
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,12,25,158
Do. do. at Branches	48,05,419
Bullion at H. O, and Branches	1,43,913
	Rs. 2,95,57,438

CALCUTTA.—13TH JANUARY, 1869.

Very little business reported in Government Papers.

Some small amounts of 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 5-4 discount.

Public Works 5 per cents. were offered for sale at Rs. 4-10 without finding a buyer. 5 per cents. of 1866-67 were bought, only for small investment orders, at Rs. 8-10 premium. 5½ per cents. in sums of Rs. 10,000 and under, were placed at Rs. 12-12 and 12-14 premium. A purchase of 15 years' Debentures was reported at Rs. 9-0 premium.

Calcutta Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures were bought, for an order, at Rs. 6-4 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares are quoted exclusive of the dividend. One lot of 25 shares sold at Rs. 1,695 and 12 to 15 shares were bought by different parties at Rs. 1,700.

Purchases of Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 135 for cash, and at Rs. 140 for delivery within one week.

Lending and Shipping Co.'s shares are wanted at Rs. 57.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18

Harcourt, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Rajcot.
Wallace, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from Mooltan.
Rogers, Surgeon, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Hay, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Madras.
Warden, Colonel, 24th Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Gordon, Captain, Brigade Major, Malabar and Cannanore, on leave, from Cannanore.
Fulton, Lieutenant Colonel, 36th Madras Native Infantry, on duty, from Madras.
Rankin, Surgeon Major, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on duty, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

Iredell, Lieutenant, 106th Fusiliers, on duty, to Peshawur.
Niuamo, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Neemuch.
Lowry, Assistant Surgeon, 28th Regiment N. I., to join, to Madras.
Harcourt, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Malabar.
Dawson, Major, 3rd Regiment, to join, to Umballa.
Rankin, Surgeon Major, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on duty, to Madras.
Preston, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, to Mallagaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 od. per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	„
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	„
Overland	Cotton	£5 10s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.	
	„ Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 18	Royal Bride	Hill	Rangoon, Dec. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 18	H. M.'s Coromandel (s)	Hewett	Vingorla.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.
	Michael Anglo	Jones	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pilot, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Kensington, to Havre.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

PAO, 17th, 3-30 P.M.—Steamer "Simla" from Busreh for Bussorah and Bombay in sight.

KURRACHEE, 17th, 5-30 P.M.—Steamer "Euphrates" with Overland Mails arrived from Bombay at 4 A.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13	James Russell	McKay	Akyab, Dec. 7.	
	Glenroy	Jones	Mauritius, Dec. 3.	
	Beau Idéal	Partridge	Shields, Sept. 3.	
	Eblana	Wilson	Liverpool, Sept. 17.	

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 13	Fortune		

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Dates.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
Dec. 13	Neera (s)	Hanscorn	Liverpool.
15	Millwall	Smith	Gravesend.
17	Glenorchy	Mackejohn	Clyde.
18	Winslow	Casti	Newport.
19	Cameo	Bulford	Portsmouth.
	Mirella	White	Liverpool.
	British Empire	Owen	Do.
	Kenilworth	Butter	Do.
20	Royal Tar		Cardiff.
	Northumbrian	Peggie	Portsmouth.
21	City of Venice	Soden	Clyde.
	Orient	Nyland	Hull.
	Royal Arthur	Hingston	Liverpool.
	Falcon	Mowlem	Do.
	Orissamme	Hughes	Do.

The ship Hooghly, from Sunderland to Bombay, put into Milford, December 21, with loss of bowsprit and foremast.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Defence (P Defiance), from Bombay for Liverpool, Nov. 10, off the Cape of Good Hope.

Zoochina Victoria (French ship), from Cardiff for Bombay, 70 days, Oct. 19, lat. 39 S., long. 15 E.

Annie, Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 2, lat. 26 S., long 59 E.

De Courcy, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 26, lat. 5 N., long. 23 W.

Keystone, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 16, lat. 3 S., long. 36 W.

Kingdom O'Fife, for Bombay, Nov. 9, lat. 21 S., long. 28 W.

Nyanza, Bombay to Marseilles, Nov. 12, lat. 30 S., long. 11 E.

Oscar (ship), for Bombay, Nov. 15, on the line, 32 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Norna, M'Pherson, for Bombay, put back to Liverpool, Dec. 21, with topgallantmasts and part bulwarks carried away, and sails split, having experienced very bad weather.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 8m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on January 16.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	0·25
Temperature of the Air	77·5 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8 „
Dew Point	64·8 „
Relative Humidity of Air	0·654 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·0 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	87·2 „
Minimum do. do.	72·0 „
Gen. Direction of Wind.	NE. ENE. E. W. NNW.
Movement in 24 hours	243 miles

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 23rd Jan., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Jan. 23	Saturday	Feb. 27
„	„ 29	„	Mar. 6
„	Feb. 6	„	„ 13
„	„ 13	„	„ 20
„	„ 20	„	„ 27
		„	Apr. 3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PHELPS—January 7th, at Aden, the wife of Captain Arthur Phelps, of a son.

DEATH.

CHARLTON—January 16th, at Egutpoora, suddenly, William Charlton, Junior, Esq., District Locomotive Superintendent G. I. P. Railway, aged 24 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.

ONE portion of Sir Bartle Frere's evidence which we printed yesterday, contains a moral good for all time. We refer to that section relating to the participation of Government servants in speculative transactions. The worst injury arising from the Bombay share madness was not the loss of money entailed on many who were seduced into gambling. The great, the abiding, injury was loss of character. Time, and often a short time, repairs money losses; but long years elapse before the wounds inflicted on a high service can be healed. Sir Bartle Frere shows how he ineffectually strove to repress a pernicious habit which was demoralizing the service generally, how his efforts were frustrated by the want of that high spirit of honour which alone can keep a Government service, not only pure, but above suspicion, and how Government servants took refuge in pettifogging verbal distinctions, in the absence of legal prohibitions, in facile excuses betraying degradation from the exalted standard which enobled the Indian services in the eyes of the world. Nothing can be clearer or more explicit to an honourable mind, free from the blinding influence of a love of gain, than the minutes and resolutions, the orders and the practice issued by the Government and sanctioned by the highest consideration of morality. As a mere matter of obedience the Indian services ought to have acted up to Sir George Clerk's admirable minute of November 1861. But the desire to reach wealth by a royal road proved too strong for loyalty to noble traditions; temptation drove out self-respect; and honour was sacrified to gratify an ignoble and short-sighted passion. No doubt the epidemic which proved so fatal here has afflicted other communities, and has drawn within its vortex the good and wise as well as the worthless and foolish; but all who prize the reputation of the Indian services will ever feel a keen pang when they remember that so deep a stain should have besmirched their old and just renown.

But the habit, which was creeping in when Sir George Clerk set his brand upon it, which overbore all bounds in 1863-65, is to be condemned, not only because it destroys the character, because it undermines external respect, but because it impairs "the vigour of the British service in India." Men who are privately interested in speculative undertakings, even assuming those undertakings to be useful and sound, cannot do justice to the public service, in any matter where the public service and the private undertaking come into collision. Moreover, as Sir George Clerk pointed out, the practice, which he observed with so much regret, tends to divert the local cares of the few men to whom the administration of our vast empire here is intrusted from their multitudinous duties to the millions of our subjects. We occupy, indeed, such an exceptional position that the Government is bound to insist on all the conditions essential, not only to its preservation, but to its preservation with honour unimpaired. And it was expressly for the purpose of removing its agents from all temptation, and to deprive them of all excuse, that trading was prohibited and salaries fixed at high rates. In accepting the service every man implicitly subscribes to all its conditions, and one of these is that he shall not speculate and gamble and trade, incur liabilities or establish interests which forfeit his independence and vitiate the singleness of his devotion. Failure to act up to the conditions in spirit as well as in letter, in honour as well as in law, is a grievous offence, a betrayal of trust. Speaking of the growing evil, Lord Dalhousie said with great force and directness, even as early as 1852, "in this as in so many other matters of public concern, it will probably serve the purpose to bear in mind the principles of conduct which experience leads us to adopt in private life. No man who requires an exact and punctual performance of duties in a household can be satisfied with the services of a steward or groom who attends 'betting houses' or keeps 'a book.'"

It may, indeed, be said that the Government should perform its duty also, and make examples of those whose conduct ruins their own efficiency and implants a stigma on the services. Nor is it for want of knowledge that they fail to do so in any case. The great authority we have quoted gives evidence on that head in these words—"I conceive it might be sufficient, as no doubt it would be proper here, as in any other Government in or out of India, to observe strictly towards public servants addicted to stock-jobbing the rule of discouraging the propensity by supersession in promotions occurring in the course of changes and casualties in the public service. This remedy *can be unerringly applied in India*, where the pursuits of every one of the few Europeans engaged in its administration never fail to be notorious. The same rule ought to be adopted in regard to native officials. They are more numerous, but the head of an office will always be aware of such disqualifications in his subordinates." There can, therefore, at no time, and under no circumstances, be any justification for neglect to strike at any man who falls away from his duty, who breaks his contract, who forgets self-respect, and plunges into tortuous or doubtful ways of money-making, incompatible with his public position. The letter and the spirit of the law are against him, and no doubt he ought to be sensible to the influence of both. But laws and orders will avail little if they are not "unerringly" and "strictly" applied; and even then they will not produce the much-needed effects unless a fine spirit of honour pervades the whole services, and renders the practice on which we have animadverted, an offence against the whole body, and punishable by the dreaded, the effective, unwritten laws of society. Considered from this point of view the "Circular" published by Sir Bartle Frere in 1864 reads like a tame commentary, not on acts that struck at the root of the order to which he belonged, but at transitory mischiefs that might be brushed away by a few bland words. The "Circular" reads as if the Governor were afraid of giving some one offence, and has no ring of stern monition, no sign of governing force, within its four corners. We are not surprised that it was disregarded; and should such a conjuncture, as it may, ever recur, may the generation so cursed be saved from rose-water circulars, and a timid, hesitating, policy on the part of the Government. It may, indeed, be doubted whether there *is* any *Government* in India at present, but that is a large subject which we will not now touch. At all events, let us hope that there is power enough somewhere to pre- [illegible] "the whole Governmen[t] moralized by share spec[ulation]

THE Conference has got through its work expeditiously. An agreement was arrived at by the representatives of the Powers at a meeting of Saturday last. It appears they have "admitted the justice and legitimacy of the first three points of the ultimatum." These points are—"1. That the existing bands of volunteers be broken up, and the formation of new ones be prohibited. 2. That the Cretan fugitives be permitted to return home, and protected, in necessary, against the coercion of the Greek Committees, who hinder their return. 3. That those who have hitherto prevented the Cretan fugitives from returning home, using force against them as well as against the Turkish officers commissioned to superintend their re-embarkation, be punished, and that the families of those murdered on these occasions be indemnified." The next demand advanced by Turkey in her ultimatum was—"That the Greek harbours be closed to the blockade-runners, and that the ships be disarmed before leaving port." On this point the Conference thinks it unnecessary to insist. The only remaining demand—namely, "that Greece engage to pursue a policy in conformity with the law of nations and special treaties"—is in the opinion of the Conference impliedly included in the first three points. There seems to have been no doubt that these conclusions would be approved by the Powers represented. Turkey was satisfied with them and was prepared to withdraw her ultimatum if they were accepted by Greece. And it is difficult to see how Greece could hold out under the circumstances.

WE suppose that the "religious sect" in Persia which, according to Reuter's telegram, the Ottoman Minister at Teheran has joined, is the Shiites (not "Shutis"), one of the two great sections into which the Mussulmans are divided. Turkey, it is well known, is the chief seat of the Sunis, and it is not astonishing that the Minister should be recalled for connecting himself with the rival sect. The telegram shows that the recall has no political importance.

MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE A. H. GORDON, Commanding the Poona Divison, was to leave Poona yesterday *en route* to Malligaum and Dhoolia on inspection duty.

A FEW days back we stated, on the authority of the "Poona Observer," that Mr. Thomas Kyte, Deputy Magistrate in the Sattara Zillah, had been suspended by Mr. Bosanquet, pending the investigation of a charge of perjury brought against him. We are glad to learn that the magistrate before whom he appeared saw no grounds for proceeding further with the enquiry and discharged him honourably.

ON the recommendation of Major Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur, the Commissioner in Sind, we observe, has sanctioned an additional sum of four thousand rupees for the relief of sufferers from famine, in the Marwar country, who have come into British territory for succour.

THE Governor-General in Council having had under consideration the measures which could be best adopted at the present time for the purpose of contributing as far as is practicable to the reduction of the price of grain in the Upper Provinces of India, has resolved to arrange with the railway companies for the lowering of the rates of transport for all food, grains, flour, and meal, within the districts affected by the late drought, the difference between the reduced rates, and the rates now charged by the companies, being made good by Government to the companies. The resolution (dated the 11th) requests the Bombay Government to consider the expediency of having the rates for the transport of grain by the Indus Flotilla from Sind towards the Punjab reduced, and to take immediate action on the resolutions which it adopts on the subject. If it should further appear to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that the adoption of like measures on either of the railways traversing the Bombay Presidency is likely to give relief to districts now suffering seriously from a deficient stock of grain by stimulating importation from localities where the supply is abundant, His Excellency is requested to use his discretion in issuing the necessary orders forthwith.

COMPLAINTS having been often made with regard to the messing on board the new Indian transport steamers, and remarks having been made reflecting on the character of the paymasters of the transports as making large profits out of the messing of officers, the Government, as we learn from the "Englishman," have directed the publication of a statement from the Director of Transports, stating that not only do the paymasters make no profits, but that on the Indian side of the service the mess contribution of officers does not amount to one third of its cost to Government.

ON 15th November last Captain Raynes, of the American ship "Augusta," discovered the wreck, and rescued the crew, 51 in number, of the "Futtel Mombarruk." Captain Raynes showed these unfortunates every attention, and brought them to Calcutta, where he made them over to the Shipping Master, on 23rd idem. For this service, says a Calcutta contemporary, he has received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with a handsome gold watch and chain, the watch bearing a suitable inscription.

ACCORDING to the "Indian Public Opinion" great difficulty is sustained by the Cabul authorities in cashing the hoondees or money orders sent from Peshawur for the Ameer, because the mahajuns have no money. The exactions upon them, during the late disturbances at Cabul, have been so heavy that they have been almost pauperized.

THE "Indian Daily News" hears that it is not improbable that from the 1st of April next, the Sanitary Commission for India will be transferred from the military to the civil authorities, and will in that case be under the Home Department. These changes are probably consequent on the departure of Sir John Lawrence. Is it too much to hope, asks our contemporary, that the claims of Dr. Norman Chevers will be duly considered in effecting these changes?

THE "Madras Mail" says the Saugor Division is to be given over to Madras, and that a Brigadier General and his Staff will probably shortly be appointed to the command from that Presidency.

IT is said the Madras Government have approved of the withdrawal of the company of British infantry which hitherto garrisoned Calicut and have ordered an additional company from the European regiment located at Cannanore being sent to Trichinopoly, thereby having two companies of European infantry at the latter station.

THE Superintendent of the Government Chinchona Plantations has reported to Government, that the experimental culture of the jalap plant on the Neilgherries has been most successful. The plants planted at Kotagherry in cleared forest ground, at an elevation of 6,000 feet, have grown well and produced fine tubers. Those planted at Coonoor are also doing well; they have attained the height of from eight to twelve feet, and are now in blossom. The climate of both these places appears well adapted for the cultivation of the jalap plant. Government now await Mr. McIvor's report as to the result of the culture of the plant at Bangalore.—*Madras Times.*

THE PRONGS LIGHT-HOUSE.

WE understand that the works which were commenced on the Prongs in connection with the proposed new Light-house have been stopped, and that Government is reconsidering the question of the site. We are glad that the criticisms on the step taken by Government have not been in vain; and there can be little doubt that a wiser decision will now be come to.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FINAL SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, 16TH JAN., EVENING.

The Conference terminated its labours in its last sitting to-day. The final formalities will take place to-morrow.

A declaration has been agreed to, and is to be communicated to Greece tente fix (? on the twenty-first) after approval by the Governments represented at the Conference. It admits the justice and legitimacy of the first three points of the ultimatum, says it is unnecessary to insist upon the 4th, and that the Turkish Government, having refused to refer the dispute to ordinary tribunals, the 5th is implicitly included in the first three points.

The Powers invite Greece to regulate her conduct by the rules of international law. The Porte is prepared to withdraw the ultimatum if Greece accepts the recommendation of the Great Powers.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SUNDAY, 3-10 P.M.

THE Ottoman Minister at Teheran was recalled for having become a partisan of a religious sect in Persia called "Shutis" and not in consequence of a misunderstanding as erroneously reported here.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 15TH JAN., NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton	156,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	90,000	„
„ Import of Cotton	41,000	„
„ „ Surats	60,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	300,000	„
„ „ Surats	169,125	„

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Cotton Market opens strong.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 18TH JAN., 9·44 A.M.

LETTERS received from Silchar fully confirm the accounts already received of the terrible earthquake of the 10th instant.

The lives of many natives were lost and the bazaar was entirely engulfed.

All the brick-built buildings were destroyed, and the amount of property lost was very considerable.

Silchar is the chief town in the British district of Southern Cachar. It appears from the Calcutta papers of Thursday last, received yesterday, that slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Cachar on the morning of the 12th also. At Maldah, according to a correspondent of the "Englishman," two smart shocks were felt at about five o'clock on Sunday afternoon the 10th, and were accompanied by a noise like that of a heavy train.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF THE KOOKIE TRIBE IN CACHAR.

MISFORTUNES did not come singly in Cachar on the 10th. Our Calcutta correspondent, telegraphing yesterday morning, says—

"Reports from Silchar state that the Kookie hill tribe descended on the morning of the 10th and killed many coolies and chowkeydars, burning bungalows and tea-houses in the out-gardens in Cachar."

It appears from the Calcutta papers of the 14th that a brief intimation of the outbreak had already reached Calcutta, and that prompt steps had been taken for its suppression. We read—"In consequence of an outbreak of the Kookie tribes inhabiting the hills and jungles on the frontiers of Sylhet and Cachar, the Brigadier General Commanding on the Eastern Frontier has been desired to comply with such requisitions for troops as he may receive from the civil authorities to enable the outbreak to be repressed. A detachment of seventy men of the 7th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Logan, has already marched from Cachar in support of the police.'

THE GRIFFIN'S LAMENT.

We love the land that gave us birth,
Beyond all realms beside;
We love the sport of earth, and
Although we wander wide,
And chine, pour wails on stormy sea,
Blown to by fortune's gales,
There we at last may come to lee,
And find our fatherland.

[illegible]
Come back again, when winter ends,
To meet advancing spring;
But we, wherever fate compels,
Are forced abroad to roam,
Far from the merry chiming bells,
And pleasant sounds of home.

When o'er the bare and arid plains,
The blasting hot winds blow,
Or, in the pleasant time of rains,
The streams begin to flow;
When sunset o'er the mountains flames,
To bid the darkness fly,
And when the fragrant air proclaims,
Cool twilight drawing nigh.

Oft as I tread strange Indian towns,
Or ride the lonely wild,
Sweet recollections of the downs,
It traversed as a child,
Rise thick and fast; as in a dream
Some sights and sounds of old,
Though, hushed by distance, oft they seem
Like idle story told.

As one at quiet summer eve
May watch upon the strand,
The ever rolling wavelets leave
The hard unflinching land,
To follow the declining day
Through many-coloured skies,
Is by the lulling stillness won
To find relief in sighs.

His sense is steeped in magic trance
While musing on the scene:
He mingles vision and romance
With all that he has been.
So in this solitude of life
The past is veiled in dreams;
And all the present weary strife
An idle turmoil seems.

* * * * *

I watched strange birds of many hues
Skim lightly to and fro:
Green parrots and the striped hoopoees
In the geranium bough.
And birds of blither song were there,
Whose notes blown through the trees,
Melted into the languid air,
And filled the vagrant breeze.

In the tree branches over-head,
The glossy creepers twined,
And shook among the petals red,
In many a leafy wind,
And wove their diadems of glee,
As though they meant to stay,
The fleet, the rosy winged hours,
Amid their bonds all day.

In their soft drapery slept the bees,
Grown weary at their toil,
Leaving the flirting butterflies,
To sip the honied spoil,
Who nestled in the hollow flowers,
A sweet and fragrant shade,
When in the starred night's lonesome hours,
The golden fire-flies played.

All was so sweet, so soft the air,
So still the landscape round,
As if amid a scene so fair,
No place for grief were found;
And yet to me a trace of gloom,
And saddening feeling came,
For these were not the birds of home,
Nor were their songs the same.

These gaudy flies are strange to me,
They are not those I know,
And chased so blithe across the lea,
In summers long ago.
These flowers no memories exhale,
Like those that sprinkle o'er,
The grass grown hill the meadowed vale,
The graves that we deplore.

Then at the mention of the dead,
I mourned the lapse of years,
I looked upon the past with dread;
The future dark with fears,
Seemed settling down like some great bird
That hovers o'er its prey,
Until a solemn voice I heard,
That drove those fears away.

"Oh, falter never in the strife,"
It said, "but trust his care,
Who sways the chances of our life
And guides the fowls of air.
But ever with a steadfast heart
And straight unswerving aim,
The prize he holds in prospect keep,
The true *immortal* fame.

"And though the weary heart may crave
Rest from the long exile,
For the true-hearted and the brave,
Earth holds no common soil.
Who follows still the lofty sign,
Will go where duty calls,
Serene, if bright reward shall shine,
And tranquil, if he falls."

TIGLATH PILNESER.

Camp Ahmadgeddon, Jan. 13, 1869.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 25TH DECEMBER.

THE great political event of this week has been the situation of Turkey and Greece, but for two reasons it has not attracted so much attention as might have been expected. The first is that every one concludes that Greece will not be supported by Russia—the only power at all likely to support her,—and that she will be forced to succumb at once to the superior power of the Turks. The second is, that the attention of England has been drawn to the re-election of Ministers at the beginning of this week, and to their speeches on the hustings, which have been eagerly watched and weighed. Though people in England have almost unanimously arrived at the comfortable conclusion that Greece will yield at once to the Ottoman demands, the Greeks themselves do not consider that a single-handed encounter with the Turk would be for them at all a forlorn cause. They hold although they have an army of only about 12,000 men, that in the event of war every province of European Turkey would be quickly wrapped in the flames of revolution, and they no doubt hope that sooner or later Russia will come to their aid. Both of these hopes are very vain. The Russian system of railways is not yet developed sufficiently for a southern war, and all that the Czar could do would be to assemble an army on the Pruth, which treaties and the great Powers would prevent him from crossing, while he has no fleet in the Black Sea or Mediterranean which could prevent the Turkish vessels under Hobart Pasha from repressing all Greek traffic. At present it does not seem that there will be any chance of an European complication from the braggadocio at Athens, but "great events from little causes spring," and none can certainly foretell the result. If the navies of the Turks and the Greeks were engaged against each other, the Turks ought to have much the best of it. Admiral Hobart, or Hobart Pasha, who was formerly a captain in the English Navy, is now the principal naval officer of the Turkish service. During the reign of the present Sultan, under the direction of Admiral Hobart, great efforts have been made to improve the Ottoman Navy. English practice and English system have been adopted as models, and English officers are largely employed in the principal ports. The present Turkish navy may be said to date from the Crimean war. Nearly all the Turkish navy which existed previously to that era was destroyed at Sinope or lost in gales in the Black Sea. In the course of the next two or three years twenty new screw steamers were built, the armament of which combined amounted to 820 guns. These were hardly afloat before ironclad vessels were introduced into the naval service. The present Sultan at this time ascended the throne, vacant by the death of his brother, Sultan Abdul Medjid. Under him the Porte immediately turned its attention to its navy, and has since then obtained eight ironclads. Altogether now the Turkish navy consists of about forty large vessels, ironclads and screw steamers, with a complement of about 30,000 men. In comparison the Greek navy is poor. It possesses only ten fighting ships with twenty gun-boats. Its largest vessel is a frigate of fifty guns, and its other vessels are corvettes or sloops. It is by no means certain, as the Greeks assert, that they are better sailors than the Turks or better fighting men. Those who know the Turks well have considerable respect for their combatant qualities, while the same cannot be said for the Greeks. In military resources the Turks are themselves immeasurably superior, and can always also draw the army of the Viceroy of Egypt to their aid.

The election speech which will have most interest to military readers, of all delivered this week, is that of Mr. Cardwell. It was anxiously looked forward to, as all sorts of absurd rumours of reductions have been for some time flying about. Those who expected much light as to future measures must have been sadly disappointed by Mr. Cardwell's oration. He said nothing more than has been often said before, and which any Minister might have said. He acknowledged the necessity of changes and reforms in the military system, but he qualified his acknowledgment by the avowal that such changes would require mature consideration. He announced the necessity of reducing military expenditure, but also the necessity that the service should not be starved. On the whole he committed himself to nothing except a desire of retrenchment, in which course we all share, provided that it be accomplished without impairing the efficiency of the service. I believe that the endeavour to secure this reduction of expenditure will be made by a large reduction of troops at Colonial stations. It is proposed to reduce the strength of the troops in British North America from their present establishment of about 16,000 men to one of about 4,000. It is also proposed to withdraw all troops from the Mauritius, Ceylon, West Indies, and Barbadoes. By these means it is calculated that it will be possible to reduce some depot battalions and some second battalions. It is rightly enough argued that it would be a sound policy to withdraw the small handfuls of men which we hold in many stations and defend those stations by our Navy and Marines, but if, as at present is being done, the Marines are reduced and the troops withdrawn at the same time, there will be no means of defending the Colonies at all. This is not what is wanted, and if Mr. Gladstone intends to win his spurs as a military reformer he must set to work in a totally different manner. This sort of plan savours too much of the old patchwork system of knocking off a few privates from each battalion and putting a certain number of officers on half-pay, all of whom have to be enlisted or brought in again on the first threat of hostilities. Mr. Cardwell should do much better things: it has been proposed to him to take the militia away from the authority of Lords Lieutenant and place them under the direct control of the War Office. This would be a really useful reform, and the militia might then be made to serve as depôts and second battalions for the line, but unfortunately this reform would interfere with the vested interests of great country magnates whose influence might be inconveniently felt in parliamentary divisions. Hence any Minister whose tenure of office depends upon popularity must be loth to carry it into effect. Nothing, however, has been yet decided, so we may hope that the second battalions may perhaps find some friends who may prolong their existence. It is well known that the Commander-in-Chief is strongly opposed to their reduction and would advocate some much more useful reforms. Captain Vivian, who yesterday assumed office as Lord of the Treasury at the War Office, is also a practical soldier, and will without doubt be in favour of useful and permanent, instead of baneful and transitory, reforms. In the meantime, Mr. Cardwell has given in his adhesion to the Comptrol Department, which is to proceed in its useful course of concentration and improvement, and it is believed that its chief obstructor and antagonist, Captain Galton, is to be removed from the War Office, and at the Post Office

all the people of this place the revenue of one year in advance. The landlords, therefore, would not pay me, having just excuse. I, however, expect money from Herat, which, I daresay, will meet demands upon me. Police stations will soon be fixed upon by me on the Balkh and Bamian road to watch the passages. Meer Attaleke's son has been put by me into chains. Nazir Hyder has sought protection with the Meer of Shihrghan." Sirdar Mahomed Hoosain Khan, after perusing this letter, sent it to the Ameer Sahib for his perusal and orders.

2nd *January*.—The following letter was received from Sirdar Meer Akbar Ahmud Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, by Sirdar Mahomed Hoosain Khan :—"Surfraz Khan Ghilzie and Mahomed Surwur Khan, son of Azim Khan, have, I am informed, hidden themselves in the house of one Mullick Ahmud Yar Khan at Tunko or Tukko, in a perfectly destitute condition. They are very much afraid of being seized, and intend to join the camp of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan in the neighbourhood of Ghiznee by some artifice. My men, however, are watching their motions, and will catch them very soon." News was received from Ghiznee into Cabul this day to the effect that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan had despatched 600 mules or "khatirs" for the conveyance of provisions from the neighbouring stations at Ghiznee, when Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan fell on them with his Peshkaroul troops. More than 200 mules were taken off by Fatteh Mahomed Khan's men, the rest having dispersed. Another account received at Cabool is, that the men in charge of those "khatirs" very boldly stood forward to oppose Fatteh Mahomed Khan's soldiers, and after beating the latter took their way to Zoolmut to collect provisions. If the latter account be correct, it reflects little credit to the Peshkaroulies of Fatteh Mahomed Khan.

3*rd January*.—Several of the Cabul merchants within this week left Cabul for Peshawur to reside for the season at the latter place. They are broken of heart, and this may be their reason for leaving Cabul, as they can make out nothing at this place, owing to the close of the Turkistan passage and the ever fresh demand of money from them by the Cabul authorities. News was received from Ghiznee into Cabul this day, to the effect that the Mussulman Khyle and Indur Khyle tribes of Zoolmut have joined Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and promised to assist him with provisions. Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, to deprive Abdool Rahman of this advantage, had posted a body of between 3,000 and 4,000 sowars on the Zoolmut and Korum road, and the Ameer had written to the Governors of those places to chastise the heads of the Khyles, who had promised assistance to his enemy. Another encounter between the troops of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and those of Sirdar Mahomed Khan on the Zoolmut road was reported to have taken place. The result was the defeat of the former and thir retreat from the Zoolmut passage in the direction of Kera Bagh.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, 12TH JANUARY.

As the detachment of the Royals up here are for the most part recruits, who have enlisted since the introduction of the Snider rifle into all the garrisons at home, they are now busily engaged in unlearning their first drill, and being inducted into the old muzzle-loading manual and platoon exercises. General Adams, therefore, only cursorily inspected them, and finished his work here with the review of the 28th N.I. As this regiment has a band, the parade was much more appreciated by the spectators than either that of the Cavalry or Artillery. The bayonet exercise and light infantry manœuvres having been gone through in the morning, they only marched past in slow and quick time, and then executed a series of battalion movements, after the usual "manual and platoon." With regard to the first, no regiment could have done much better; and the manner in which the manœuvres were executed elicited the marked approval of the General. From my own observations, I must say that I think the regiment has greatly improved since last year, and reflects great credit upon both the commanding officer, Colonel Anderson, and the adjutant, Lieut. Simpson.

I am wrong, however, in saying that General Adams completed his reviews on that occasion, for the same evening he attended a station ball at the 28th N. I. mess, when all the ladies came out in their most bewitching "review order," and very satisfactorily they passed through the ordeal. This ball had been looked forward to for some time, and had originally been fixed for New Year's eve, then postponed till Twelfth Night, and eventually held on Thirteenth Night, as I suppose I ought to call the following evening. The dancing was kept up with great spirit and enthusiasm until a very late hour, and all parted with regret shortly before gunfire—or, to put it more poetically, before cock crow. It is amusing on these occasions to see with what pertinacity both sexes stick to customs that are decidedly hostile to comfort in dancing. Ladies will persist in wearing long trains, because they are fashionable, and there are some gentlemen here who would apparently as soon think of taking off their coats or their boots as their spurs. Now, however well a man may dance, I defy him to prevent himself becoming entangled when a long train of muslin or other light material, belonging to some lady *not* his partner, comes sweeping over his spurs; and on the other hand no lady who wears such a train can prevent this happening, even if by good luck she does not get it under somebody's feet. However, preaching on these points is thrown away, for vanity in one of both sexes is ever predominant, and I believe it was either Adam or Noah that first said that pride feels no pain; so, I suppose, as it always has been, so it ever will be. The result the other evening was to convert some of the fast dances into a kind of steeple chase, and more than one couple came to grief. As, however, they did not seem to mind it, and the others only treated it as a good joke, I fear even experience will not teach them (or any one else) to be wiser on this point. It must have been very gratifying to the committee, who had taken a great deal of trouble in getting things in order and decorating the room with flowers, stars of bayonets, &c., to see everything go off so well as it did, and every one enjoy himself or herself so much. There had been some reason to suppose that this might not be the case, as some of the youngsters, rather selfishly, had gone about, a day or two previously, filling up all the dances in their programmes with engagements. This is all very well in large stations or in England, or even excusable under certain circumstances when one wants to make sure of dancing with the idol of one's soul, but in a small place like this it is rather hard if four or five fellows engage the few ladies there are for all the fast dances, while the rest have to be content with either doing wall flower or occasionally regaling themselves with a stupid square dance. However, on this occasion there were plenty of partners for every one, and no inconvenience resulted. It was proposed to take advantage of the carpet being still stretched and have another dance in the same room on Thursday next. This was warmly seconded by most of us, although some "old soldiers" did not quite fancy two hops in a week. It being discovered, however, that that day would be a native holiday, so that we should be unable to get the band, or at least that it would be rather hard upon them, the thing became of course impossible.

General Adams, who left this for Nusseerabad on Sunday with his staff, had some things stolen from his camp between this and Mhow on his road up. Three or four days ago a very daring robbery was committed in the camp of the detachment which lately left this for Nusseerabad, at a place about twenty miles from here. There were European sentries, as well as fourteen or fifteen "puggies" round the camp, yet during the night two guns, the property of Lieutenant Yarde, who commands the detachment, were taken out of a cart. In the morning it was discovered that they were gone, as were also five of the "puggies." The other nine were made prisoners, though to little purpose I fancy, for it is seldom anything stolen up here is recovered, nor do I suppose any compensation will be obtained for them, as they say there is no treaty with the State in which the robbery occurred by which it can be demanded. If this is true, the sooner a treaty is made the better, for constant robberies take place, guns especially being liable to be stolen, and there is strong reason to suppose that the petty rajahs about here, far from striving to suppress the robbers, connive at and indeed make a very good thing out of their doings. Another robbery occurred in camp last night, when two rifles were carried off from a barrack-room of the Royals, while most of the men were at the regimental theatre.

An unfortunate native was found dead near these barracks a few mornings ago. He was very thinly clad, and extremely emaciated; near him were the ashes of a fire but lately extinguished, and a bone that had been gnawed until it had almost got a polish. The cause of his death had evidently been the combined influence of cold and starvation. I hope that whoever reads this in Neemuch, will remember that there is a poor fund in the station, and that at this season of the year, and especially of a year like this, it may save many a poor wretch from a similar fate. I don't want to turn my letter into a written charity sermon, but the sight of this poor fellow determined me to remind my Neemuch readers of the fact, in the hope of stimulating them to subscribe, or rather of reminding them, for they don't want to be stimulated to it.

The detachment of the Royals, having taken over the theatre from the 96th, last night gave an opening performance, which is to be repeated to-night, the staff night. By the way, what a very Indian tradition that word "staff night" brings to one's mind. I suppose it took its origin in years gone by when wives were few and far between, and only possessed by Generals and Staff swells of sorts, so that staff night meant the night when ladies attended. However, this is wandering from my subject. The pieces selected for representation were "Black-eyed Susan" and the very tragical melodrama of "Michael Erle." Considering that this is the first time the amateurs have met on the boards, and that many of them never acted before, the performance was very creditable indeed, and there is one point in which they far surpass most companies of amateurs—that is, they do not forget that most important, but too often neglected one, of learning their parts. I think last night there was only one little hitch, which evidently arose from nervousness, and was over in an instant. The wardrobe of the company is certainly susceptible of improvement, but all that will come in time, and one must not expect too much at first. It is a curious thing that soldiers always *will* act melodramas and tragedies, rather than farces, and still more strange that a soldier audience prefers them; equally curious is it that to the educated eye and ear the melodramas are productive of more mirth, in the most tragic scenes, than farces would be. So, last night we all enjoyed ourselves, some with pathos, some with bathos. It was rather trying to one's risible muscles to see naval officers in hussar jackets holding a court-martial and ordering the prisoner out when the court was closed, while his guards remained behind; or again, to see the modern young lady trying to make the middle aged man of the later Georgian era help her to escape from the villain lord in the trunk hose and slashed doublet of Elizabeth. However, we passed a very pleasant evening, and I hope they will not be vexed at my chaff. There is one piece of advice I would give them, however, which is to try and get prettier women. It takes greatly away from the interest of a scene to hear a man declaiming about his pretty bride or beautiful loved one, when in her place we behold a man, who may be good looking enough *as a man* perhaps, but who, from the strong growth of beard and other reasons, is really hideous as a woman. Between the pieces there were some very good Irish songs, and a couple of dances, in which the agility of the dancer rather nonplus'd the band sergeant in the orchestra, who, do all he could, was not able to keep up with him, and whose frantic efforts to do so, betrayed by the shaking of his arms, head, and body, as he played furiously on the violin, amused the audience, or at least those far enough in front to see him, more than anything that occurred the whole evening.

I must really apologize for the prolixity of this letter. When I began I scarcely thought I should be able to fill it, but I got a "determination of words to the pen" and could not stop myself—and the result is that I am late for the post. This gives me time to add that Doctor Murphy has returned to the station en route for Mhow, from Nusseerabad, where he has been on his inspecting tour.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While Government deserves the thanks of the community for the ready manner in which the wishes of the Bench of Justices have been met by the appointment of a commission to inquire into the drainage and water supply of the city, some objection may honestly be taken to the constitution of the Commission itself. Allow me to remark, that the questions to be decided by the Commission concern the philosophy of public health in a higher degree than they do engineering. Water supply and general conservancy are the most important subjects which can engage the attention of municipalities. When scientifically carried out they give pure water and pure air, and by means of these agencies preserve the public health. The Engineer and the Hygienist have both to do with these questions; but, as I shall endeavour to show, the latter has the most difficult duty to perform. Setting aside the subject of a pure, wholesome, and sufficient water-supply—a matter regarding which there can be no difference of opinion, and which Engineers are quite competent to decide after they have been helped to a chemical analysis—there remains to be disposed of and elucidated the subject of the best means to be adopted for the removal of solid and liquid organic excretory matters, and the dealing with gaseous products of decomposition in a large and crowded Indian city. This it is intended to accomplish through the following Commission :—

CHAIRMAN—A. R. Scoble, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

MEMBERS—Colonel Kendall, Royal Engineers; Colonel Trevor, Royal Engineers; H. P. LeMessurier, Esq., Civil Engineer; F. Ormiston, Esq., Civil Engineer; W. G. Hunter, Esq., M. D., Principal, Grant Medical College.

The eminently judicial mind of the [illegible]man is well calculated to maintain the balance of order during the investigation, and his appointment to the Commission will be favourably regarded by the public. There can be no objection to the four Engineers who have been nominated members of the Commission: they will decide on the merits of the drainage schemes which may be submitted to them, as pure and simple drainage schemes, without reference to sanitation. They will either choose an approved project or submit one of their own, and they will also explain the cost of construction. Upon Dr. Hunter rests the burden of explaining the scientific principles of conservancy and the means necessary for purifying the atmosphere of Indian cities. The sanitary member of the Commission is expected to accomplish his part of the work alone and unaided, while four eminent Engineers are considered proper members to decide how underground sewers must be constructed, where the sewage outfall should be placed, what pumping machinery is required, and how the sewage should be carried away. It must not be supposed that I make light of the duties which will devolve upon the Engineers of the Commission. On the contrary I know they will have to perform the ungracious task of turning inside out, upside down, and pulling to pieces, the drainage schemes of some of their professional brethren; and I know they will bring the grasp of large and liberal minds to the inquiry in all its ramifications. They will have enough to do with the detail of the various drainage projects, and with the conflicting opinions which may be expected to be advanced before them. But, I ask, if a less number than four is considered insufficient to consider and report upon sewer-construction and all that is connected directly with drainage, by what rule and under what view is it expected that one representative of sanitary science is ample for deciding questions relating to the philosophy of public health? Is the purely engineering question connected with drainage—the only question for which the Engineers of the Commission will be held responsible—a doubtful question? Is it confused, mysterious, or bewildering? Hydraulic engineering is spoken of as an exact science whose laws are known and intelligible. It may be quite true that an error of an inch at the centre may become an error of a mile at the extremity, but such an error, and all kindred errors connected with this division of science, may be detected and proved to be errors. Standard works on engineering and living authorities may be consulted, and truth or error may be made manifest. Nobody expects that any system of drainage which may now be recommended for Bombay, will, on purely engineering grounds, fail in draining the city. Mr. Tracey's scheme and Mr. Aitken's scheme may both have been practicable enough in themselves. Mr. Aitken improved upon Mr. Tracey's scheme by removing the outfall to Colaba, in the persuasion that he was thus assisting sanitation; and Mr. Aitken's scheme has incurred disfavour both upon sanitary and financial grounds. I remark, too, that a multiplication of drainage schemes has afforded every succeeding Engineer manifest advantages over his predecessor.

But how stands the drainage or the conservancy question from a sanitary aspect?—the question which Dr. Hunter is expected to decide alone. I have spoken of the drainage of cities as being intimately associated with the philosophy of public health, and would now remark that with the drainage there is connected all that belongs to conservancy proper, both wet and dry. It is not enough that drainage will keep a city free of surface water and impure liquid waste, for drainage is but a part of general conservancy, and general conservancy embraces everything that belongs to the prevention of a vitiated atmosphere. The Commission must consider the question of general conservancy in all its ramifications, and decide upon the best means for the removal and disposal of all the effete organic products before they can say what scheme of drainage is suited for the city. The report of the Commission must be able to say with considerable certainty that the health of the community will be improved and the average death-rate diminished by the system of drainage and conservancy, they may recommend; and the onus of this duty rests upon Dr. Hunter. Truly, this is a great duty involving a great responsibility, which the sanitary member must perform and sustain alone; for his colleagues in the Commission can be of no assistance to him. Let me refer to the single question of the removal of excreta from Indian cities. If Captain Tulloch is asked how night-soil should be removed, he will reply, remove it by water-carriage in underground sewers, and utilize it upon land; or pump it into the sea; or let it be dealt with as the Bench of Justices may decide. This way of treating the question is very safe for the Engineer, and the Engineers of the Commission may not be prepared to speak more positively about the removal of the night-soil than Captain Tulloch has done. Captain Tulloch is a veteran in drainage controversy, and understands some of the difficulties which surround the question in India. I take leave to suppose, therefore, that the Engineers of the Commission will desire to wash their hands of all responsibility of dealing with the night-soil of the city, and will leave Dr. Hunter in undisputed possession of the field. If this should be so, let me ask the authority to which Dr. Hunter may turn for sure and settled opinion in this matter. Are there any standard works on hygiene which teach how the excreta of Indian cities should be removed? Are there any Indian cities in which a drainage system by water carriage has been tested? Alas, no! Precedent, rule, practice, experience are all sadly wanting in this country, except, indeed, that it has been the rule and practice to act in defiance of the laws of health; of this we have abundant experience, but of a system of scientific conservancy, very little, almost nothing. And yet Dr. Hunter is expected to decide how the night-soil of Bombay should be removed and the public health improved. Placed in circumstances of so great difficulty it was to have been expected that Dr. Hunter would have had associated with himself on the Commission at least an equal number of men who were conversant with sanitation as there were Engineers. The public and the Bench of Justices expect that this should be done even now. If it be said that one sanitary representative is as good as fifty on the Commission, then I ask, why nominate four Engineers? The great work to be done by the Commission is sanitary work, as witness this: at every step in the enquiry the question will arise, "Is this measure calculated to improve the health of the city?" The Commission must conclude their labours by laying down the doctrine of city conservancy for all India. They must enunciate general principles of sanitation where none have yet been established. If they choose to be guided by the usage and experience of European cities, they will find many of those cities unlearning what have hitherto been regarded as fixed principles; and if they care to enter deeply into the statistics of disease they will probably find that sewers carrying night-soil provide a special death-group of their own in the bills of mortality, and that even eminent drainage Engineers have been reluctantly compelled to acknowledge this mournful fact. If the Commission should think fit to inquire into the temperature of city sewage in the sewers in Europe, they will find that no corresponding temperature can be obtained in sewers in India. Not Europe, not European Engineers, not European systematic works on hygiene can elucidate the main questions which the Commission must decide. And yet Dr. Hunter must accept this responsibility alone.

The Government resolution states that the Commission will "take such evidence as may be available on the questions they are called on to consider and report." I have endeavoured to show that a good deal of evidence will be required by the Commission before any satisfactory decision upon drainage can be arrived at, and would here remark that the best "available evidence" is to be found probably in Bengal and Madras. In such undoubted sanitary authorities as Doctors Norman, Chevers, Mouatt, Cornish, Farquhar, Hathaway, &c., are to be founds men who are quite able to assist the Commission. Their observations and experience make them occupy a high position as Indian hygienists. If the Commission should decide upon declining to elicit the views of these and other Indian authorities, so much the worse will it be for the cause of sanitation in Bombay. These distant hygienists can be reached by post, and I am sure they would willingly furnish replies to well considered questions connected with the subject under investigation. Let these authorities be questioned on the subject of the removal of night-soil by admixture with foul water a mean maximum temperature of 84° of Fahrenheit, and enquire of them how a closed system would work amongst the poor in an Indian city. Let them be requested, also, to explain the probable effects of the escape of sewer-gases into houses in the hot months of April and May. I believe that all this and a good deal more will be done by Dr. Hunter in view of strengthening his own hands and giving force to his decision. But even though every "available" authority be freely questioned and their opinions ascertained, I would yet ask that the names of Doctors Wiehe, Beatty, and Asher may be added to the Commission to balance, if nothing more, its engineering element. The gentlemen I have named will, I trust, pardon the use I am making of their names without their knowledge or permission. They have bestowed special attention on the subject of practical hygiene in India, and by placing them on the Commission, the Bench of Justices and the public of Bombay will feel assured that no mean additional strength will be given to the weaker, numerical side of the Commission.

I am half tempted to examine the words of the Government resolution to show how the sanitary considerations upon drainage have been slurred over as if they were unworthy of a thought. The resolution briefly says, it will be the duty of the Commissioner to ascertain whether Captain Tulloch's drainage scheme "possesses any sanitary defects," and there is not another word about public health in the whole paper. If this is all that Government expects of the Commission, and if this is all the sanitary inquiry they desire, it cannot be accepted by the Bench of Justices in the interest of a vast city. I contend that before the Justices proceed to give their sanction to any expenditure upon the drainage of Bombay, the true principles of Indian conservancy must be demonstrated, and with reference especially to the preservation of public health. Neither Captain Tulloch's nor any other drainage scheme should be permitted to stand in the way of true sanitary progress. The scheme that can stand the rigid test of lowering the death-rate and improving public health is the scheme to be adopted. And if the rival Engineers who are to appear before the Commission cannot offer a scheme possessing these virtues, let us wait patiently until we can get such a scheme rather than commit an irretrievable error which will plunge the city into the quagmire of a miniature national debt.

The length of my letter warns me to stop, and if I owe your readers any apology for my prosiness, or for dealing with the drainage question at the present moment, let me assure them I have been influenced only by what has appeared to be my duty as a citizen, and in order to secure, if that be possible, a full and searching inquiry into Indian conservancy as it concerns the drainage of cities. It seems to be at once fairer and better to speak out ere investigation begins than to wait until the Commission close their enquiries.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Armenian Lane, Fort, 15th January 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHARITABLE CONCERT AT GRANT BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very glad to see that "A Mason" and "Charity" have written in your this morning's issue regarding the "Charitable Concert at Grant Buildings." I subscribed Rs. 50 for the benefit of Mrs. Plummer and family, and afterwards took two tickets to the concert. They were reserved seats and numbered, but I was obliged to stand, like many others, and when tired of that, not being very agreeably entertained, went home ere the affair was half over; laying the pleasant "unction to my soul" that I had done a good deed in a small way—even if the entertainment had not come near up to my expectations. If, as most people suppose, £100 was taken at least, it behoves Captain Robinson (of the "Empress") to publish a statement of what became of £70. It is a disagreeable dilemma for him to be placed in; but it is his own fault. One would have supposed that a person, so charitably inclined as Captain Robinson, would have avoided any responsibility by appointing a committee to take the money, pay the expenses, and then hand over the surplus to the bereaved lady, for whose benefit he had very kindly taken so much trouble.—Yours, &c.,

ONE INTERESTED.

Bombay, 18th January.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit us, through you, to ask two questions in connection with charitable entertainments—

1st. Is it customary to give such entertainment, heading the programme with the names of the parties for whose benefit it is intended, without first asking their permission?

2nd. Is it customary to give such entertainments without keeping an account of expenditure and receipts, and if kept, not publishing the same, for the satisfaction of subscribers?

In looking through the columns of your contemporary of to-day (16th), we noticed a paragraph headed "charitable entertainment."

Now, we were present at the said charitable entertainment, and saw a room (which will hold nearly three hundred persons, say two hundred and fifty comfortably) well filled, and nearly all present paying the full price, viz., Rs. 4-0-0. We at once concluded that something had some would be handed over to the widow and orphan for whose benefit it was understood the concert was given. Imagine our astonishment, when we came to the item of £30, as the net proceeds of a gross sum of at least £100.

Surely there must have been a mistake in the figures, perhaps in saying £30 in place of £70, which would be much nearer the mark, considering the room and seats were given free, leaving nothing but the lighting, the printer's bill, hire of piano, and pianist, together with refreshments for the volunteer performers, to be paid out of the gross amount realized.

Should it be correct that the amount is £30, we can only say that we shall beware of such charitable entertainments for the future and subscribe our mite to the parties *direct* instead of letting our subscription be reduced three-fourths by the "charitable" person who has the management.—We are, &c.,

DISAPPOINTED SUBSCRIBERS.

Bombay, 16th January.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to enclose copy of a letter from Captains Jackson and Laws to Captain Robinson, and the substance of an interview which took place between the parties this morning, by which it appears that Captain Robinson virtually refuses to furnish a Dr. and Cr. account, and as he is likely to leave the port in a day or two I beg, in the name of justice, that every subscriber to the said concert, and every donor, will be good enough to furnish me with their names, the amount of their subscriptions and donations, and the names of the parties to whom they paid the money, addressed to "Charity," "Bombay Gazette" office, in order that an account may be made up to present to Captain Robinson before his departure, so that the amount found to be due may be demanded from him.

CHARITY.

Bombay, 18th January.

P. S.—Please insert the enclosed also.

C.

To Capt. E. ROBINSON,

SIR,—We will thank you to favour us on Monday, the 18th instant, with the Dr. and Cr. account of proceeds of the Concert given for the benefit of the widow of the late Captain J. W. Plummer, as promised by you to-day (Saturday). There is great dissatisfaction, and complaints made by shipmasters and others that subscribed for the same, as they state that the amount received by you must exceed 950 rupees, there being 235 persons present at the Concert, of which only eight were second class ticket holders, besides those that took and paid for tickets and did not attend, and they attach great blame to us, acting on behalf of the widow.

We handed you the full amount for the eighty tickets sold by us, viz. Rs. 320, of which Rs. 78 has not yet been paid to us by the parties to whom the tickets were sold, and which they now decline to pay until an account as requested is put before them.

I may also add that several parties are now refusing to pay the sums they promised to subscribe for the widow, exclusive of the Concert, on account of the dissatisfaction prevailing as to the application of the proceeds of the Concert.

You will therefore attend to this matter, and relieve us from further embarrassment.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

J. JACKSON,
For self and T. Laws.

In answer to the above letter Captain Robinson showed a Dr. and Cr. account to Captain Jackson and others* which he said he was going to publish, but refused to allow it to be examined. So far as could be seen it was incorrect, and he refused to give any accounts of tickets sold by himself.

J. JACKSON

16 Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th January.

* This morning, the 18th.

LOSS OF A BUGLA WITH PERSIAN HORSES.

On the 12th instant a boat arrived at Kurrachee from Muscat, touching at Gwadur, with a cargo of dates. At the latter port the Political Agent, Captain Ross, shipped 17 Persians who, it appears, were shipwrecked. These men had left Bunderabbass with 39 Persian horses for Bombay, and on their way encountered a gale and the vessel foundered. The horses have been lost, and the passengers and crew managed to save themselves by the bugla's boats. As these 17 survivors were anxious to get to Bombay, Captain Ross despatched them to Kurrachee with letters to Mr. Cole and Mr. Ingle, apparently to assist them to get there. The name of the bugla, which was lost with the horses is the *Mussoree*, and the nacoda's Hajee Ally.—*Sind News*.

CHRISTIAN JUDGES AND HEATHEN GODS.

"We hear," says the *Englishman* of the 4th, "that the Chief Justice Mr. Barnes Peacock and Mr. Justice Macpherson yesterday upheld in appeal, the judgment of Mr. Justice Norman, in the case of Hurronath Mullickand others *vs.* Sreemuttey Rangunmoney Dossee. The case was shortly that the latter, who was the appellant, and who was the sole executrix of her childless husband, wished to take possession under her husband's will of an ancestorial idol *Singhobahinee* in which he had no individual rights. The case was given against her both in the Original and Appellate Courts, on the ground that, firstly, according to the invariable custom of the family, women had been excluded from enjoying a turn of worship and care of the idol, and, secondly, that her husband had no special individual claims, inasmuch as he was a member of a family of five brothers who enjoyed a turn of worship and care of the idol jointly and in common."

SIR DINKUR RAO AND CERTAIN "HIGH BRITISH OFFICIALS."

WE (*Pioneer* of the 13th inst.) have hitherto disregarded the letters which have reached us concerning alleged corruption and oppression in the present administration of Rewah. It seemed so natural that the partizans of the old *régime* which the advent of Sir Dinkur Rao had displaced, should assail the "great Mahratta" with all kinds of aspersion. Nevertheless, though it was inevitable that Rajah Dinkur Rao should make bitter enemies of the officials he deposed, and to be expected that his enemies would malign him, it does not absolutely follow that all charges ever made against him must be false; and some of these charges are circumstantial and very grave. It may be said that Rewah is an independent State, and that we have no business to be prying into and meddling with the internal conduct of a foreign government. The British press, however, all the world over, has a way of meddling in this manner. And, after all, there are circumstances which make it somewhat of a duty to direct a good deal of interest and attention to the affairs of Rewah. In the first place, this is a duty because it was the patronage of the British Government which alone recommended Sir Dinkur Roa to his present position of omnipotence in Rewah. Among other reasons, too, for touching on the matter is this, that some of the charges which have reached us against the famous Mahratta Minister do not stop short at him, but attribute to high British officials a private interest, in Sir Dinkur Rao's retention of power. Such imputations will of course obtain little credence, but they could gain none if there were not this favouring gloom of mystery about Rewah affairs to protect false rumours and calumny from refutation. If, as we are anxious to believe, the Rajah has done all things well in his new office, he should be glad to let the English public know that he has justified the sympathy and high opinion it has always expressed for him. In the meanwhile, however ready we may be to trust in Rajah Dinkur Rao, we cannot altogether refuse a hearing to his enemies, and they certainly have strange things to say. We wonder whether the Foreign Office has heard them, or whether it has not had time yet to acquire acquaintance with the complicated intrigues of Rewah. There is one man who understands that State and its affairs far better than any other officer in India. We should much like to know the views of Major Willoughby Osborne on the current course of affairs there.

MR CRUCIFIX.

IT seems (says the *Madras Athenæum* of the 11th in reference to an article which we quoted from its columns on Friday) that there really is an individual who answers to this rather rare surname. He is not a scamp, as surmised by some sceptics at Madras, but a middy on board the *Medusa*. Ignorance of the manners and customs of the country and that utter indifference to appearances which the true born Briton always manifests in a place when there is no one who knows him, led this young gentleman in the first place to select the *Albion Hotel* as his temporary residence, and afterwards to choose a *jutka* as a means of locomotion. No wonder, then, that our sober shop-keepers—whom sad experience has taught the fallibility of appearances, should find it difficult to reconcile two such very contrary objects as a gentleman and a *jutka*, or to connect long credit with an individual who lives at the *Albion Hotel!* Mr. Orr, however, assures us that when he met Mr. Crucifix, whom he had pursued, he was convinced from the explanation which that young gentleman then tendered that, in spite of his suspicious surroundings, he was a man of honour. We always gave Mr. Orr credit for great penetration. This assurance of his increases our respect for him. As for Mr. Crucifix, we are sincerely sorry for any annoyance he may have experienced at the notoriety which he has involuntarily achieved, and to which we ourselves have unwittingly contributed. Like Lord Byron, he went to sleep an obscure individual, and awoke next morning to find himself famous. In order to avoid a repetition of such a *désagrément* we would advise him, in his future visits to "foreign parts," not only to "do as Rome does" but as that portion of Rome acts amongst whom he would naturally claim to take his place. *Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*

BOTANICAL EXPERIMENT AT THE NEILGHERRIES.

RECENT experiments promise that the cultivation of the ipecacuanha plant on the Neilgherries will prove successful. Three plants obtained from the Royal Gardens in Kew were planted in the Government Gardens at Ootacamund in December last, and Mr. McIvor thinks there can be no doubt that the plants he has got yield the true ipecacuanha of commerce. These three plants have now been increased to nine, and in a few months he hopes they will have attained such growth as to yield sufficient roots to test the quality of their produce.—*Madras Times*.

SUSPENSION OF GRAIN DUTIES IN KUTCH AND WAGUR.

APPENDED is a translation of a proclamation issued by Maharajah Dhiraj Mirjah Rao Fragmuljee Bahadoor of Kutch, dated Posh Sood, 19th December 1868, 5th Sunwut year 1925 :—

"During the current year the districts of Marwar have been visited by famine, and in consequence grain is being imported into that territory from distant quarters. In order to reduce the high price of the grain, the Chiefs of Rajpootana have suspended the levy of transit duties within their respective jurisdictions. In consideration of this, as well as of the depressed condition of the people of this province (where also the monsoon has signally failed), it is decided that the transit duties hitherto levied on behalf of this durbar on grain passing through my territory shall not be levied either in Kutch or Wagur for the current year."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF A BOMBAY QUESTION.

THE pressure of local rates is the subject of as much complaint in the large towns of India as in this country. The Native Justices of the Peace who belong to the Municipality of Calcutta or Bombay are never tired of trying to shift on to other shoulders the burden of providing money for local improvements and other works. They cannot understand the justice of a house-rate. In Bombay they have just succeeded in adopting a measure which would shock our notions of trade and economy. The Justices resolved to reduce the house-rate to 6 per cent., and impose transit duties "on the whole trade of Western India, of which the island is the entrepot," besides duties on goods consumed in the city. The Justices are principally house-owners, and appreciate the inconvenience of a house-tax. They would, therefore, tax the food of the poor instead. It is believed that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will defeat this promising scheme, or failing that, the veto of the Governor-General is looked for. Bombay has not favourably distinguished itself in financial affairs of late years.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

BOMBAY.

THE *Bombay Gazette* Press does not publish an *Almanack and Directory* this year. We mention this to prevent further applications for it.

THE ship *Catherine Ranken*, from Liverpool to Bombay, has put into Queenstown, crew refusing to proceed.

THE ship *Rothley*, Captain Richardson, from Bombay to Liverpool, put into Table Bay on the 6th November, with mainyard and foretopsail carried away.

THE ship *Cleadon*, from London to Aden, passed through the Downs Jan. 8, 1868, was spoken in lat. 5 N., and long. 26 W., and has not since been heard of.

SMALL CAUSE COURT AT SURAT.—We understand that the Government contemplate opening a Small Cause Court at Surat.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 52 feet 8 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 54 feet.

MR. RAVENSCROFT.—We learn that Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Collector of Bombay, who is now on leave to Europe, is expected here by the first mail next month.

ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND was adjudged an insolvent yesterday by Mr. Justice Tucker, on the application of the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank. Our report of the hearing will be published to-morrow.

PASSENGERS FOR KURRACHEE.—The s. s. *Comorin*, Captain Turner, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Mackay, Lieut. Iredell, Lieut. Bird, Capt. G. C. Bird, Colonel C. Lucas, Mr. Young, Assistant Apothecary F. Luis, Mr. R. H. Luis, and Mr. J. McNaught.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey were 15th January, *via* Russia 14th January.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.—We observe that a public meeting is to be held in connection with this useful institution on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock in the hall of the Money School. Judging from the names of the gentlemen who are to take part, the proceedings are likely to be of an interesting character, and for other reasons as well, it is to be hoped there will be a good attendance.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—At a special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, held at the Secretariat, last Saturday afternoon, Mr. G. Summers in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. J. F. Vaz be appointed secretary and treasurer of the Fund, in room of Mr. G. C. Gilder, resigned.

INQUEST.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Khanum, woman. On the evening of Monday the 11th inst., a policeman, while doing duty at second Coombarwadda, saw a bullock cart driven by one Ayalajee Keroo in the direction of Khurruck. Deceased was going in the same direction in front of the cart, and was knocked down by the cart, one of the wheels passing over her left leg. She was immediately removed to the hospital. It appeared that she was in a debilitated state, and she had attacks of fever during her stay in hospital, which exhausted her. Mr. Anderson, the chief apothecary of the hospital, was of opinion that the deceased had died from natural causes. A verdict was returned accordingly.

ACTION FOR CALLS.—The Elphinstone Financial Association of India (Limited) sued in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, yesterday, Mahasookhbace Anoopchund, a resident of Ahmedabad, to recover Rs. 1,000, with interest, being the amount of a second call on forty shares, at the rate of twenty-five rupees per share, standing in the name of the defendant. Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna, managing clerk to the liquidators, appeared on behalf of the association. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Balkrishna proved the debt, and the Judge gave a verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000 and costs.—The same plaintiffs sued Dayabhoy Anoopchund, also a resident of Ahmedabad, to recover a similar amount, and the Judge entered a verdict as above.

DEPARTURE OF LORD NAPIER ON HIS TOUR OF INSPECTION.

LORD NAPIER and suite embarked at half-past six o'clock yesterday evening, from Apollo Bunder, on board H. M. s. s. *Coromandel*, which was to proceed to Vingorla. A salute of 13 guns will be fired at sunrise this morning on account of his departure.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH JANUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	240 to 245
Akote	240 to 245
Broach	240 to 242
Dhollera	250 to 252
Bhownuggur	250 to 252
Veeravul	235 to 238
Vingoria	240 to 242
Dharwar Sawginned	260 to 262
Khandeish	238 to 240
Barsee	238 to 240
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	278 to 280
Hingunghat	290 to 292

Ready sales 450 Candies. Market active.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th January.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th January.

From Alexandria, 12th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th January, are as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1[illegible] 2[illegible]	1 22
,, Calcutta	8 31	1 43
,, Madras	4 0	0 53

Communication imperfect between Deesa and Kurrachee.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A PORTUGUESE BUTLER.

LYING.

We have been taken to task sharply by a correspondent for our late article on the "Decay of Lying."

* * * * * *

He is very bittter on us for choosing so feeble a version of the story of the man picked up at sea. The *best* authorities make the waif fall on his knees and return thanks when hoisted on deck, but presently to begin to grumble so vehemently that before the next night the passengers, backing his exhortations and entreaties, induced the captain to cast him adrift again. And when the story was being told he stopped his preserver: "I returned thanks when I was brought on deck, did I? Well, you *should* have heard me when I got back on my plank!"

But it is time to give some of his instances to prove that the art is not decaying, that it flourishes even in the ungenial soil of the north, and is professed by the followers of peaceful avocations instead of being a messtable accomplishment of the fire-eating dragoons.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Kavanagh, the member for Galway, is a wonder to many as a bold rider and accomplished draughtsman, although he has been shabbily treated by nature in the matter of arms and legs. "That's nothing," said a man of peace, "to a lady I know; for she always washes and dresses herself, though she has neither arms nor legs, nor hands nor feet." "How does she clean her teeth?" "The brush is fastened to the door, and she rubs her teeth against it. She has to be carried to the brush, you know."

Our friend gives what he calls "two good ones' to a Scotch dominie. On his way home he stuck in a bog immoveably—"saw I juist gaed my ways hame and fet a spade and e'en digged mysel oot." Helping the minister to mow, he had the misfortune to cut a pet dog in two, "picked up the twa pieces and sticked them thegither, and the puir little doggie ran aboot juist nane the waur."

It is almost against the letter of his bond when he returns to India for a tiger story; but it is positively the last we can afford to tell. The speaker,—and we are warned that he was neither mad, delirious, nor drunk,—had "perhaps killed twice as many tigers as any one man in India; but the odd thing is that I kill them all with a pea-spitter! I just walk up to the beast and plant one pea in his eye, and there he lies dead!" Is any one prepared to beat that by any process but the Irishman's of barking it!

Our correspondent is very severe on the folly of vacillation;—to think that a man should have wit enough to imagine a good thing, pluck enough to risk the censure of narrow fools by uttering it, and yet not pluck enough to forge the endorsements as well as the signature! Indeed, this is criminal weakness; and we doubt not our friend will take comfort in the schoolboy belief recorded by a dear old friend of our youth—"tell a lie and stick to it, and the devil will have no power over you." This is poetical justice. A man by cowardice wastes the brightest gifts of fancy, and is rewarded by self-contempt, by the derision of his hearers, and of all right-thinking men; and, after all, does not succeed in tricking the black avenger!

A painful thought makes us pause abruptly,—has our friend been laughing at our beard and himself romancing all the time?—*Pioneer.*

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES AGAINST A NAVAL OFFICER.

According to the *Daily Telegraph* a court-martial was to be held, in a few days after the mail left, at Portsmouth, to investigate a charge gravely affecting the honour of a naval officer who was also governor of a British colony. In August last a vessel named the *Bremensis*, cotton laden, bound from Bombay to Liverpool, was wrecked on the Island of Ascension. A portion of her valuable cargo was saved; but, after about a third of it had been recovered, the vessel, materials, and remainder of the cargo were sold, it is alleged, to Captain Wilmshurst, the governor, for £20, and in due course a claim was made on the underwriters for the difference. Rightly conjecturing that the payment of such a trifle for property presumably worth some thousands sterling, was a transaction that would bear inquiry, the underwriters sent out an active agent to investigate the facts. The result of his visit was, that a court was held by Commodore Dowell, the Commander-in-Chief at the station, and Captain Wilmshurst was superseded and sent home to stand his trial by court-martial. Before this was written the charges against Captain Wilmshurst have been published. They are as follows:—

First Charge.—For that he, the said Captain Arthur Wilmshurst, being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, and Captain of Her Majesty's ship *Flora*, and having the command and authority in the Island of Ascension in the absence of the Commodore Commanding on the West Coast of Africa, was, during such absence of the Commodore, guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in this—that the merchant ship *Bremensis*, Thomas Webster, master, laden with a cargo of cotton and other goods and merchandise, having been wrecked on the island on or about the 13th day of August, 1868, and a part of the cargo of cotton having been saved by the officers and men under Captain Wilmshurst's orders, he did, on or about the 19th day of August, 1868, order the work of clearing the wreck to be suspended, with intent to compel and oblige the master of the said ship *Bremensis* to apply for a survey on the said ship; whereby she and the remainder of her cargo might be sold to the advantage of him, the said Captain Wilmshurst; that the master of the *Bremensis* was, in consequence, obliged to apply, and did apply, to Captain Wilmshurst for a survey on the said ship, and that the surveying officers reported that the ship and remaining cargo were lost in consequence of Captain Wilmshurst clearing the said wreck and saving the cargo; that the said ship and remaining cargo was sold by auction; and that at the sale she was improperly purchased by Captain Wilmshurst for the sum of £20; that the work of saving the cargo was afterwards resumed by orders from Captain Wilmshurst, and about 600 bales of cotton saved, together with many articles of the tackling of the said ship enumerated in a list appended hereto; that the purchase by Captain Wilmshurst was for his own benefit and advantage; and that the cargo and other articles, and portions of the said wrecked vessel, were not saved for the benefit of the owners or underwriters, or other persons legally interested, as it was Captain Wilmshurst's duty to have done.

Second Charge.—For that he, the said Captain Arthur Wilmshurst, being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, and captain of Her Majesty's ship *Flora*, was guilty of an act to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline in having on or about the 1st day of October, 1868, after the wreck of the *Bremensis*, and after she was purchased by Captain Wilmshurst and when Commodore William Montague Dowell, C.B., the Commodore of the West Coast of Africa Station, and his senior officer, was at the anchorage in the Island of Ascension, without the knowledge or authority of his said senior officer, sold to Messrs. Solomon, Moss, and Gideon, merchants of St. Helena, some of the cotton and other articles saved from the wreck of the *Bremensis*, for a sum of about £365, for his own benefit and advantage, and not for and on behalf of the owners and underwriters of the said ship, or other parties who might be legally entitled to such proceeds of the ship and cargo, as it was his duty to have done.

The inquiry was to be opened on board the *Victory*, flagship of Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart., C.B., in Portsmouth-harbour, on Monday, Jan. 4. It was expected that Captain Wilmshurst would be assisted with the advice of a leading barrister from London, as his "friend," during the investigation. From twenty to twenty-five witnesses had been summoned to appear and give evidence in this extraordinary case.

SNOWED UP ON THE MONT CENIS RAILWAY.

A traveller communicates to a Florence paper a deplorable account of the tribulations of himself and forty companions during a journey from St. Michel to Susa on November 8. They started from the former place at 4 P.M., and reached Susa at 3-27 P. M. on the following day, thus employing nearly 24 hours in the passage of the Mont Cenis. This was one of the most disastrous days upon the mountain. Snow and ice prevented the train from advancing. It was a very light one, consisting of two carriages and a luggage-van. Of course the discomforts of the forty unfortunates who were doomed to pass a whole night amid the snowdrifts and icicles were greatly augmented by the loss of light. As usual in the mountains the wind swept the snow into huge drifts, and the trains were inevitably delayed, as the diligences must have been had they still been running. It is very seldom that such a snowstorm occurs at the beginning of November. On the afternoon of the 7th an engine going back from the frontier line, on the summit of the mountain, to Susa, with empty trucks, broke down after three miles, and could not be got out of the way until next day at noon. The weather was so awful that the men could hardly clear it. The two trains going to Susa on the 7th were stopped at the frontier and Grand Croix stations, and made as comfortable as circumstances admitted. They got down to Susa on the afternoon of the 8th. Soon after their arrival they started from Susa to St. Michel, but at six o'clock ran into a snowdrift 20ft. thick, and there stuck fast for eight or nine hours, when they returned to Susa. The traffic directors on the mountain seem sanguine that they will be able to work the trains through with a fair degree of regularity; but if heavy snow-storms come, delays must be expected, as in the old days of diligences.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA.

On Friday, Dec. 18, a deputation from the East India Association waited on Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Duke of Argyll, K.T., on the subject of irrigation. The deputation was introduced by Lord Lyveden, the president of the association, and consisted, in addition, of Colonel Sykes, M.P., the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P., Mr. Eastwick, M.P.; General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; General Sir Arthur Cotton, K.C.B.; Major Evans Bell, Mr. W. S. Fitzwilliam, Mr. P. M. Tait, Mr. P. Taylor, Captain Nott, Mr. F. Gordon, Dr. Duff, Mr. S. T. Lowe, and Captain H. Barber (secretary). After some introductory observations by Lord Lyveden, urging upon the Government the importance of irrigation in India. Mr. P. Tayler read the memorial which had been presented to the Earl of Mayo, and the subsequent memorial to the Duke of Argyll. The prayer of the memorial was also supported by Mr. Fitzwilliam, Sir A. Cotton, Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. Liddell, M.P., Mr. Gordon, and Dr. Duff. The Duke of Argyll stated that he did not understand the deputation to wish to extract from him any expression of opinion upon the details of the measure, but he could assure them it was impossible for any one to have a stronger feeling upon the advantage of the object than himself. As he had only been in office for a week he was sure the deputation would not wish him to enter into the difficulties of the subject; but he agreed in the general principle which had been laid down by the late Lord Dalhousie—that it was hopeless to expect that works of this nature should be defrayed out of the current revenue of the empire. On the other hand, the principle had been laid down—which he thought was a sound one—that as far as possible the revenues of India should be made to assist the ordinary public works of the country, so long as those works did not increase the public debt of India. Under these circumstances, he thought schemes of this nature might be met by a loan, in so far as they could be made of a remunerative character. Lord Lyveden, on behalf of the deputation, expressed their satisfaction with the courtesy with which his Grace had received them, and with his desire to promote the interests of India, and stated that they were quite satisfied with the expression of opinion which he had given.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

On his re-election at Birmingham on the 21st ult., the new President of the Board of Trade—Mr. John Bright—delivered a particularly interesting speech. We quote the parts in which he referred to his own position as a Cabinet Minister:—

I think it is about five weeks to-day since I was permitted to stand before you as a candidate for your suffrages at the recent general election. On that occasion you were pleased to select me as one of your representatives, and the three of us were selected, as you will remember, by an enormous majority over our opponents. (Cheers.) At that time I had, I beg to assure you, no expectation and no intention of putting you to the trouble of reconsidering your choice (a laugh), nor of giving you the opportunity of cutting short my political existence. (Laughter.) It was a dream that I had in my youth—I suppose it must have originated in the thraldom of my school-days—that as I advanced in life I should find myself more at liberty and less under the control of circumstances and of the opinion of others. (A laugh.) I find that that was altogether a dream, and that the longer I live the less I seem to be my own master. (Laughter.) I find myself from year to year becoming more of what I may term almost a bond slave, and my masters becoming from year to year more numerous and more exacting. (Laughter.) The proof of all this is that I am here to-day, and in a new character such as I had never expected to assume, and such as I have assumed with extreme reluctance. Since we met five weeks ago great changes, as you know, have occurred. A Government which ought never to have been a Government (hear, hear)—a Government which had the boldness to say that it might take its place alongside of the best Governments this country has ever had ("oh, oh!")—has suddenly vanished. (Cheers.) It was a strange Government. It was built upon the fraud of the Session of 1866. It lived during the Session of 1867, doing that which in the preceding Session it had declared was destructive of the constitution and the monarchy; it prolonged a lingering existence during the Session of 1868 by threatening the dying Parliament with an appeal to a dead constituency. (Cheers.) And now so entirely has it disappeared that, if the leaders of Constitutional Associations (laughter) and the frantic clergy who have taken so much interest in the recent general election were to go to Downing-street and look for it, they would not find a trace of it left. (Laughter and cheers.) The subsidence, of course, of one Government necessitates the formation of another, and Mr. Gladstone (cheers) was called to office, by, doubtless, the willing voice of the Queen (cheers), and by the concurrence of the vast majority of the people of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone, soon after he proceeded to the formation of his Administration, asked me to join him in the Government. (Loud cheers.) I have reason to know that he made that proposition with the cordial and gracious acquiescence of Her Majesty the Queen. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) As you know, I had very strong grounds for refusing to change my seat and place in the House of Commons. The arguments which were used to induce me to do so were arguments based entirely upon what was considered best for the interests of the great Liberal party and for the public service (cheers), and I was obliged to admit, looking at those arguments from that point of view, that they were not easily to be answered. On the other hand, I had to offer arguments which were more of a private and personal nature, which I also believed to be unanswerable. But when the private and the personal came to be weighed against the apparent public reasons (cheers), then the private and the personal yielded to the public (loud cheers), and I surrendered my inclination, and I may say also my judgment, to the opinions and to the judgment of my friends. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone told me he did not wish me to accept any office that was inferior in importance or in emolument to any office held by any one of his colleagues (cheers), and he proposed that I should accept the position of Secretary of State for India. (Cheers.) Now, very many of my friends have urged in past times that I should undertake that office (cheers), and not a few have expressed regret that I have not accepted it. (Hear, hear.) In a sentence, therefore, I think it right to explain why I took the course which led to my declining that important post. You know that 12 years ago, just before I came here, I suffered from an entire breakdown of my health, which cut me off from public labours for about two years. The Indian department, I believe is one of very heavy work, and I felt I was not justified in accepting it unless there were some great probability of some useful result which could not be accomplished under any other chief of that office. (Hear, hear.) Now, my own opinion is that the views I have expressed in times past—especially in the year 1858, when the India Government Bill was passing through Parliament—are sound, and that the time will come when it will be necessary to apply them to the Government of India; but I believe that public opinion is not yet sufficiently advanced to allow us to adopt them; and that if I had taken that office, I should have found myself unable to carry into effect the principles which I believe to be right with regard to Indian Government. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I will confess freely that it did not appear seemly for me—I think I should have felt that I was in a wrong place, with the views which I have held from my youth upwards—if I had connected myself distinctly with the conduct of the great military departments of the Indian Government. (Hear, hear.) Looking, therefore, at these points, I felt it my duty to decline the proposition; and I said that if I was to accept any seat in this Government I should prefer to take the office of President of the Board of Trade. (Cheers.) In that office I may do a little good, and, perhaps, I may prevent some harm. (Laughter and cheers.) At least it will not, I hope, so burden me that I may be unable to take a reasonable part in the discussion of the great questions which must come very speedily before the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Having said thus much I must ask you to consider that, although I stand before you in a new character, yet I have not the smallest intention of getting rid of my old one. (Cheers.) I hope the time has arrived in this country—it has only recently arrived—when a man may, perhaps without difficulty, act as an honest Minister of the Crown, and at the same time as an honest and devoted servant and counsellor of the people. (Cheers.) But I shall have to ask your patience, and to ask your lenient judgment of my conduct in regard, it may be, to questions which I am not now able to specify, but which must come on for consideration and discussion. (Hear, hear.) A Cabinet, as you know, is composed of some 14 or 15 members of the two Houses of Parliament. The questions which the Government itself may propose, and the questions which may be submitted to Parliament, will require to be discussed and consulted upon by members of the Cabinet; and you are aware that unless there be harmony among the members of any Administration there must necessarily be failure and disaster. (Hear, hear.) It is therefore possible that in seeking the maintenance of this harmony the members of the Administration may appear at times to take a different line from that which they have taken when unconnected with the Government. (Hear, hear.) If there should be any such occasion—if any one of my constituents should find that I have at any period to come been in a lobby different from that in which at some former period I have been found, let him have such patience as he can; let him understand this, that until I say I have changed my views, those views remain unchanged, and that the different course which I may be compelled to take is one which does not affect principle so much as time and opportunity, or that it is a temporary and inevitable concession to the necessity of maintaining harmony of action among the members of the Government. (Cheers.) I must ask you to look always at the general result. (Hear.) If I should remain in office one session, two sessions, three sessions, or more, look at the close of each and observe whether the general result of the administration and legislation of the country, under the leadership of the present Prime Minister, is such as to justify you in giving your support to the Government of which he is the head, and then I think I shall have fair ground for asking that you should not withdraw your confidence and support from me. (Hear, hear.)

I was told last night, or the night before, that I was expected to say a great many things about what was going to be done. If it was proper to do so, I should be unable to say them, because, as you know, the Administration has only just been formed, and its members have only once met. There has been as yet no time to discuss and determine any of those questions which must necessarily claim the attention of the Government and of Parliament. My own view of the future is this, that it is the duty of the Ministry in the present Session of Parliament to settle finally, if possible, the great question which was referred to the people at the late general elections, and not to encumber it with work which ought not to be placed in competition with it. I propose myself to ask my constituents, to ask the public, and to ask the whole Liberal party at the end of each Session, to form their opinion of the course the Government shall have taken, of the efforts it has made to do wisely and well, by the general result of the legislation of the Session. The future will tell its own tale; and this Government, like all preceding Governments, must be judged not by what it says, or by what it believes, but by what it attempts to do, and by what it succeeds in accomplishing. (Cheers.) For myself, I have accepted what I know to be a position of difficulty, if not, indeed, of peril. I feel that I have been urged into it by circumstances which I could not withstand, and by the opinion expressed in various ways, of a very large portion of the Liberal party with whom I have been accustomed to act. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, that I have the right to claim something of the sympathy and something of the lenient judgment of my friends. (Cheers.) I have not aspired at any time of my life to the rank of a Privy Councillor nor to the dignity of a Cabinet office. (Hear, hear.) I should have preferred much to have remained in the common rank of simple citizenship in which heretofore I have lived. There is a charming story contained in a single verse of the Old Testament, which has often struck me as being one of great beauty. Many of you will recollect that the prophet, in journeying to and fro, was very hospitably entertained by what is termed in the Bible a Shunammite woman. In return for her hospitality he wished to make her some amends, and he called her to him and asked her what there was that he should do for her. "Shall I speak for thee to the King," he said, "or to the captain of the host?" Now it has always appeared to me to be a great answer that the Shunammite woman returned. She replied, "I dwell among mine own people." (Loud cheers.) When the question was put to me whether I would step into the position in which I now find myself, the answer from my heart was the same—I wish to dwell among mine own people. (Cheers.) Happily, the time may have come—I trust it has come—when in this country an honest man may enter the service of the Crown, and at the same time not feel it in any degree necessary to dissociate himself from his own people. (Cheers.) Some partial friends of mine have said that I have earned all this by my long services in the popular cause. (Hear, hear.) They know not what they say. They would add labour, to labour, and would compensate a life of service by a doubled responsibility. I am sensible of the duty which is imposed upon me as a Minister of the Crown. It is my duty faithfully to perform that which belongs to that position; but I have not less faithfully to act as becomes an honest representative of the people. (Cheers.) I must now make the attempt. There are many who believe the attempt must fail. ("No, no.") I will hope that it will not fail. (Cheers.) I will do all that I can to make it succeed. (Loud cheers.) And if I should find that the two offices of which I am speaking are inconsistent and discordant, I hope at least I shall be able to discover which of them it is right for me to surrender. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have done; I have spoken longer than I intended. ("Go on.") The position is one new to me and new to you, too, (laughter,) and not without its difficulties and its dangers. (Hear, hear.) I thank you with all my heart for the cordial reception which you have given me to-day. You have, by the unanimity of your voice, given your great sanction to the step which I have been induced to take. (Loud cheers.) I accept my new position with this feeling, that the more cordial has been that sanction, while you will be lenient in your judgment, the more I am called upon, by all the high motives which can actuate a public man, to do my honest duty, not only to those with whom I am associated in office, but to you, my constituents, who, at this moment, truly, I believe, represent the great Liberal party throughout the kingdom. (Loud cheers, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The London papers publish the following interesting correspondence:—

"I.—Letter to Mr. John Stuart Mill.

"Edinburgh Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, Newington-house, Dec. 1, 1868.

"Dear Sir,—On behalf of the above society, I write to say that we feel, both individually and as a committee, so much indebted to you for what you have done for us and for our cause that we could not hear of the result of the Westminster election without feelings of the deepest regret, and we trust you will not deem it intrusive if we venture to express the disappointment we felt at an event which came upon us as a great blow, when we were trusting to your influence in this new Parliament to advance the question of women's suffrage.

"Our feelings of pain and regret were not, however, confined to considerations connected with our own cause.

"We regretted still more that any constituency could have rejected one of such high powers of thought and great attainments. We fear because of your fearless protest against injustice to a race too long down-trodden by almost every nation, as evinced by the great moral courage you displayed, along with Mr. P. A. Taylor, in the prosecution of Governor Eyre,—an act for which an enlightened posterity may regard you even more highly than for your eminent intellectual endowments.

"We feel that, whether in or out of Parliament, your talents will be actively and conscientiously employed in the promotion of such objects as you have felt it your duty to help on heretofore, so that no constituency or section of men can hinder, by any one act of theirs, the advance of truth and justice.

"Rejoicing in this belief, and hoping you will kindly accept the sincere expression of our gratitude and sympathy, I am, dear sir, yours very sincerely,

"Priscilla M'Laren, President."

"II.—Letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill.

"Avignon, Dec. 12, 1868.

"Dear Madam,—Few things could be more gratifying to me than the letter with which I have been honoured by you and your committee, and I beg you to accept and to convey to the committee my warmest acknowledgments.

"Of all my recollections connected with the House of Commons, that of my having had the honour of being the first to make claim of women to the suffrage a Parliamentary question is the most gratifying, as I believe it to have been the most important public service that circumstances made it in my power to render. This is now a thing accomplished and the cause has a sufficient number of supporters among the best men in the House of Commons to carry on as much of the contest as can be conducted there. It remains for the intelligent women of the country to give their moral support to the men who are engaged in urging their claims, and to open the minds of the less intelligent to the fact that political freedom is the only effectual remedy for the evils which most women are conscious that women suffer. Whatever power I may have to promote this cause outside the House of Commons I shall not fail to exert to the utmost.

"Your expressions of sympathy with my feelings, and approbation of my conduct on the subject of the Jamaica atrocities, are peculiarly grateful to me, for it has been with especial sorrow that I have seen so many women cold and unmoved at the recital of sufferings which it might have been supposed would at least have aroused some womanly pity and generous indignation against the perpetrators. It is peculiarly among women who are not aware that it is their duty to use their intelligence on matters of politics that the severest condemnation of Mr. Eyre and his instruments should have been found; for if such women had possessed the warmth of heart which all women ought to have, their feelings would have been revolted at the tortures inflicted, and they would have considered the reasonings by which these were attempted to be palliated as beyond their province. As it is the conduct of so many among them as afforded one more evidence that the renunciation of masculine intelligence gives no security for womanly kindness.—"I am, dear Madam, very sincerely yours,

"J. S. Mill.

"Mrs. M'Laren, Newington-house, Edinburgh."

REPORTS BY CAPTAIN CAMERON AND MR. RASSAM.

The Foreign Office has just printed two report which are very welcome, if only because they are likely to be the last official records of the dealings of this country, through its Consuls and Envoys, with Abyssinia. The appointment of British Consul at Massowah, held by Captain Cameron, has been, very wisely, we think suppressed, and Mr. Rassam, the late Envoy, has been politely informed that he will be no longer detained from his duties under the Indian Government.

It is but common justice to these gentlemen and Dr. Blanc to remember—as we had occasion not long ago to remark when we expressed our surprise at no rewards having been given them by Government—that they stand on quite a separate footing as compared with the other captives whom Lord Napier rescued from Theodore. They did not go to Abyssinia until Theodore's quarrel with this country had fairly commenced, and though it was their misfortune to complicate the difficulty they were sent to remove by becoming involuntary prisoners, this appears to have arisen from no fault or mismanagement whatever of their own. They do not, oddly enough, appear even to have incurred personally Theodore's resentment, though so good a hater seldom wanted some pretext, more or less ingenious, for hostility against those whom it was his policy or caprice to injure. He imprisoned them rather because he had resolved to set England at defiance and to keep possession of all Europeans already in his power,—possibly in the hope of getting hold of still more—than because he personally objected to them. Mr. Rassam, indeed, states confidently in the present Report that at one time the Mission had actually achieved its object, and that Theodore really intended to concede the boon which it came to obtain—the surrender of his European prisoners. The point is past settling now, and it is therefore, perhaps, fortunate that it does not much matter what Theodore meant to do. But he had such a marvellous genius for duplicity, and such a genuine love of lying for its own sake, where no conceivable object could apparently be gained by it that we hesitate to accept any theory as to his real intentions. Besides, Mr. Rassam's explanation of the sudden change in Theodore's policy is scarcely adequate. He suspects a certain Ingada Wark of being at the bottom of it, but has, unfortunately, never been able to verify the suspicion, as Ingada Wark was one of the 197 prisoners whom Theodore ordered to be thrown over the cliff near Magdala just before the arrival of the British troops. It is worth mentioning, perhaps, as an illustration of Theodore's character, that the offence for which Ingada Wark, who had long been a faithful servant, was thus summarily treated was the loss of his rifle, crowned by a still more culpable inability to pay for another. Among the other prisoners butchered at the same time were two boys, whose sole crime was that they were the sons of a man who had insulted one of the King's mistresses, but who himself escaped punishment altogether, because when it came to his turn to be thrown down the precipice, the executioners, tired of slaughter, and ordered the man's life to be spared and his chains to be removed. Ingada Wark was, according to Mr. Rassam, in constant communication with M. Bardel, the Frenchman, who has been accused, although we cannot say how justly, of prejudicing Theodore against his English prisoners. However, whether or not the Mission had ever for a moment really achieved success, it at least did what one of Addison's heroes considered more by deserving it. But for the tact displayed by its members the Abyssinian Expedition might have had a very different ending.

Captain Cameron's report, which is much shorter than Mr. Rassam's, seems to have been written chiefly with a view to supply a formal answer to certain charges which have been brought against him of contributing by his mismanagement to create the Abyssinian difficulty. These charges, if we remember rightly, were generally to the effect that Captain Cameron offended Theodore by needlessly going into Egyptian territory, and holding close intercourse with Theodore's most hated enemies, the Egyptians, and that after this he acted indiscreetly in returning to put himself in Theodore's power, and thus, by his imprisonment, occasioning the imbroglio which eventually compelled England to undertake the Expedition. In reply Captain Cameron shows that he had very good reasons for going into Egyptian territory, and that when he returned he had no reason whatever to suppose that Theodore, who had not then begun to bully Europeans, would ill-treat or imprison him. We do not think it necessary to go into Captain Cameron's defence, for, as we have already said, it seems to us quite useless to inquire why Theodore did this or did not do that, and quite a work of supererogation to hunt about for a substantial motive in explanation of condnct which was just as likely to be determined by the merest caprice.—*The Times.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.

Correspondents.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe,

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee

4	do.	1/11⅛	"
3	do.	1/11 7/16	"
2	do.	1/11⅞	"
1	do.	1/11 5/16	"
On demand		1/11⅝	"
On Scotland		1/11⅝	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11d.	per Rupee
"	4	do.	1s. 11d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11 11/16d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11 9/16d. "
On demand		1s. 11d.	"
On Scotland		do.	"
On Ireland		do.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11 7/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and remits by Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6	per cent.
6 do.	5	"
3 do.	3	"

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

Bombay Agency.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¾d.			per Rupee.
6	do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 11⅜d.	"
On demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11⅜d.	"

Interest

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 14th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.

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METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Index Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
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Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
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Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

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KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

BREAKFAST.—A Successful Experiment.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so much valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of